INTENSIVE SURVEY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT

BEAUFORT COUNTY BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA

Submitted by:

Thomason & Associates
Preservation Planners
Nashville, Tennessee

Submitted to:

Department of the Navy
Southern Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Charleston, South Carolina

March, 1996

INTENSIVE SURVEY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT

BEAUFORT COUNTY BEAUFORT, SOUTH CAROLINA

Submitted by:

Thomason & Associates
Preservation Planners
Nashville, Tennessee

Submitted to:

Department of the Navy
Southern Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Charleston, South Carolina

March, 1996

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY

The purpose of this project is to conduct an intensive survey for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible properties at Naval Hospital Beaufort in Beaufort County, South Carolina. This survey was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended 16 U.S.C. § 470) and OPNAVINST 5090.1B, Chapter 23. This survey focused on properties meeting the "50-year" rule and also buildings, structures, and sites which may have significance in the Cold War (1946-1989).

In 1991, an Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection (HARP) Plan was completed for the Commanding Officer of Naval Hospital Beaufort. The HARP Plan described the known historic resources of the facility and recommended a number of protective and management actions. One of these recommendations was the completion of an intensive architectural, historical, and archaeological survey of the facility to identify National Register-eligible properties. In 1995, this survey was initiated by Thomason and Associates of Nashville, Tennessee with assistance from the archaeological firm of Garrow and Associates of Atlanta, Georgia. This document is a result of this survey and analysis.

Naval Hospital Beaufort occupies a 129 acre tract in the town of Port Royal just south of Beaufort. The project tract is bordered on the east by the Beaufort River, on the west by Old Shell Road, and on the north and south by privately owned land. The project tract is presently occupied by the Naval Hospital Beaufort. Large portions of the tract are developed, but some areas are relatively undisturbed. A 6.3 acre excess area along the south border of the property will be conveyed to Beaufort County or the town of Port Royal. This portion of the property was not included in this survey.

The intensive architectural survey of Naval Hospital Beaufort resulted in the documentation of 61 buildings and structures. These facilities, centered around the 1949 Naval Hospital Beaufort, were constructed between 1946 and 1966, with the vast majority built between 1948 and 1956. The largest concentration of buildings are the thirty housing units, mostly duplexes, constructed in 1956 to the south of the hospital. Other inventoried properties included administrative buildings, storage and maintenance facilities, and service buildings such as a police station and fire station.

Planning for Naval Hospital Beaufort took place during World War II when it was determined that a new hospital facility was needed for the Parris Island Marine Corps Recruit Depot. Land was acquired by the Navy to the north of Parris Island on the west bank of the Beaufort River. From 1946 to 1949, a series of brick and concrete buildings were constructed as part of this hospital complex. It was designed to be a self-sufficient installation and was built with its own sewage plant, water treatment plant, and on-site housing. When it was completed in 1949, the five-

story hospital building was the Navy's most modern and efficient medical facility in the country. Since its completion, the hospital has served military personnel and their dependents in South Carolina's Lowcountry region.

When the land was purchased by the Navy in 1945, almost all existing buildings and structures were razed. The only extant pre-Navy building is a small brick recreational building near the Beaufort River (Building 24). All of the other buildings and structures at the installation were built after 1946. The brick buildings built in the late 1940s share many similarities in their design and form such as their brick patterns, rectangular forms, and lack of decorative detailing. Most housing units were built in 1956 and these one-story concrete block buildings have been extensively remodeled in recent years.

None of the buildings and structures built by the Navy were identified as possessing exceptional significance to meet National Register criteria. These properties were built within the past fifty years and are not considered to be of notable significance within the context of the Cold War. The medical mission of the facility is seen as supportive of, rather than critical to, America's Cold War heritage. The inventoried buildings and structures reflect common designs of their period and none possess notable or innovative architectural forms or designs of exceptional significance.

The main hospital building may be eligible for the National Register when it reaches fifty years of age in 1999 (Building 1). When it was built, it was considered the Navy's most modern hospital facility in the United States. The primary mission of the hospital was to serve Parris Island and areas dependents, however, its role expanded when the Beaufort Marine Corps Air Station was commissioned in 1956. The hospital complex employed hundreds of civilians in the late 1940s and 1950s and had an important economic impact on the region. The building retains much of its original architectural form and plan and its National Register-eligibility should be reassessed on its fiftieth anniversary.

A Phase 1 archaeological survey of Naval Hospital Beaufort was also completed as part of this project. Approximately 45 percent of the Naval Hospital Beaufort tract was subjected to shovel testing at 30 m intervals. The survey was limited to areas that have not been disturbed by construction activities. The high probability zone, as defined by the HARP Plan, was surveyed; additional areas were also examined. A total of 261 shovel tests were excavated. The recovered artifacts were concentrated primarily in two loci, with a few scattered artifacts recovered from a third locus.

Locus 1, located in the northwest portion of the property, yielded prehistoric and modern artifacts, with some materials that could date to the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Locus 2, located in the portion of the property once occupied by Old Fort plantation and the Civil War Camp Saxton, yielded artifacts commonly found on Civil War sites. Camp Saxton was placed in the National Register of Historic Places in February 1995. The boundary established for that nomination was restricted to land immediately adjacent to the Beaufort River. Locus 3, located in the northeast portion of the property, contained few scattered prehistoric and modern artifacts.

It is recommended that further testing be conducted in the Locus 1 area prior to any ground disturbing activities. Locus 2 is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the boundary established for the Camp Saxton nomination (NRHP Nomination Form 1994). Locus 3 does not appear to meet eligibility requirements for inclusion in the National Register.

RECOMMENDATIONS

> The intensive survey of Naval Hospital Beaufort resulted in the inventory of 61 buildings and structures. With one exception, all of these properties were built within the past fifty years as part of the hospital complex. None of the properties appear to possess exceptional historical or architectural significance to meet National Register criteria.

> The main hospital building (Building 1) may meet National Register criteria when it reaches fifty years of age in 1999. The building is representative of the Navy's efforts to modernize its hospital facilities following World War II and a reassessment of its eligibility is recommended when it attains this milestone.

> Two archaeological sites are presently listed on the National Register: Fort Frederick, listed on 12/31/74, and; Camp Saxton listed on 2/2/95. In addition to these two sites, the Phase 1 archaeological survey identified two areas referred to as Locus 1 and Locus 2 as potentially eligible for National Register listing. Locus 1 is in the northwest corner of the hospital property and further testing should occur prior to any ground disturbing activity. Locus 2 is adjacent to the Camp Saxton site and a potentially-eligible area has been identified in this area. No other National Register-eligible archaeological sites were identified during this survey.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Numerous people contributed valuable information to this project. Bill Hunt served as the Naval Hospital Beaufort contact for this project and his input was a great contribution. Ramona Grunden and James B. Legg of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology offered much insight into the history of the area and previous work in the area. Chris Judge, of the South Carolina Historic Trust provided us with an 1864 sketch of the John Joyner Smith Plantation. Tracy Power of the South Carolina Division of Archives and History wrote the NRHP nomination for Camp Saxton and provided a valuable understanding of this archaeological site. Dr. Steve Wise of the Parris Island Museum also offered much insight into the history of the area and provided historic photographs of the hospital complex. Ms. Helen Foster made for a very pleasant informant interview.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS i

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION 6
- a. Environment 6
- b. Climate and Soils 6
- c. Vegetation and Faunal Resources 6
- d. Holocene Changes in the Environment 6

III. HISTORY OF NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT 8

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXTS 22

V. ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW AND PROPERTY TYPES 28
- a. Introduction 28
- b. Architectural Overview 29
- c. Materials 30
- d. Property Types 30

VI. CULTURAL BACKGROUND 33
- a. Prehistoric Cultural Overview 33
- b. Regional Historic Occupation 37

VII. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY 48
- a. Archaeological Research Methods 48
- b. Results 50
- c. Recommendations 57

VIII. CONCLUSION AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY 60

REFERENCES CITED 62

APPENDICES
- Appendix A: Catalog of Inventoried Properties
- Appendix B: Inventory of Artifacts
- Appendix C: Glossary
- Appendix D: Qualifications of Principal Investigators

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Regional Map of the Naval Hospital Beaufort Area.
Figure 2. Naval Hospital Beaufort Project Boundary.
Figure 3. Site plan and building locations at Naval Hospital Beaufort.
Figure 4. The Parris Island Hospital, ca. 1900.
Figure 5. The Parris Island Hospital during World War I.
Figure 6. Property acquisition map in 1945 showing the Wescoat Black recreational lodge.
Figure 7. Property acquisition map in 1945 showing the Van Emberg House.
Figure 8. Main hospital building under construction in 1948.
Figure 9. Buildings 14 and 16 under construction in 1947.
Figure 10. Construction of Building 13 (Heating Plant) in 1947.
Figure 11. Building 12 under construction in 1947.
Figure 12. Interior construction of the main hospital building.
Figure 13. Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1961.
Figure 14. Site plan of Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1961.
Figure 15. Aerial view of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in 1954.
Figure 16. Naval Hospital Beaufort, ca. 1960.
Figure 17. Map showing the coastal parishes of South Carolina.
Figure 18. Portion of Stoeber's (1873) map.
Figure 19. A portion of the Beaufort District (Mills' Atlas, 1825) showing the Smith property.
Figure 20. 1864 Map prepared for the U.S. Army.
Figure 21. Location of transects investigated during the present survey.
Figure 22. Sketch map illustrating the location of South's (1982) test units.
Figure 23. Shovel tests yielding artifacts in Locus 1.
Figure 24. Shovel tests yielding artifacts in Locus 2.
Figure 25. Circular depression with Locus 2, view towards northwest.
Figure 26. Shovel tests yielding artifacts in Locus 3.
Figure 27. Site Map of Locus 1, Locus 2, and the Excess Area.

I. INTRODUCTION

Naval Hospital Beaufort is located within the city limits of Port Royal in Beaufort County, South Carolina. This site was purchased by the Federal government in 1945 and over the next four years the Navy built the existing hospital complex. Commissioned in April of 1949, the hospital provides medical services to the Parris Island Marine Recruit Depot, the Beaufort Marine Corps Air Station, and other regional military personnel and their dependents. The complex is centered around the five-story main hospital building which overlooks the Beaufort River. The Naval Hospital Beaufort project area is bounded on the east by the Beaufort River, on the west by Old Shell Road, and on the north and south by privately owned land. While large portions of the tract are developed, there are some relatively undisturbed areas (Figure 1).

This study provides an historical and architectural overview of the development of Naval Hospital Beaufort. Descriptions and evaluations of significance were completed for 61 properties in accordance with standards set forth by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. South Carolina inventory forms were completed for each property along with mapping and photographic documentation. All buildings at the installation were inventoried except for those built after the Cold War period (post-1989). Recreational structures completed in recent years such as gazebos and picnic pavilions were also not inventoried.

Historical research was conducted on the facility at the Beaufort Public Library and the Naval Hospital Beaufort Public Works and Public Information Offices. Historical records reviewed in Washington D.C. include those at the Naval Historical Center and the Navy Bureau of Medicine History Office.

In 1990, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted an Overview Survey to determine the likelihood that significant historic and/or archaeological resources are present on the property. The Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection (HARP) Plan resulting from that effort discussed areas of the property that are considered to have a high probability of archaeological resources. The Phase 1 survey completed for this project was designed to inspect intensively the high probability areas as defined by the HARP Plan. A 6.3 acre excess area along the south border of the property was included in the high probability area as defined by the plan. This portion of the property will be conveyed to Beaufort County or the town of Port Royal. This area was not included in the present survey.

In 1981, Stanley South excavated a series of 3 x 3 foot units across the Naval Hospital Beaufort property. The units were laid out in a more or less north-south line adjacent to the Beaufort River. In total, South excavated 35 units. One of the units was within the boundaries of Fort Frederick, which had been previously recorded as site 38BU102. The remainder of the units were on the Naval Hospital Beaufort property. All of the units were excavated as a part of South's search for the French Charlesfort. He found no evidence of Charlesfort on the Naval Hospital Beaufort

property but did recover several artifacts suggesting the presence of a Civil War camp. The South Carolina state site form that South completed following the fieldwork included the entire Naval Hospital Beaufort property as part of the site.

Several variables probably figured into South's decision to include the entire property within the site boundary. First, South was aware that John Joyner Smith's Old Fort plantation was near this site, and that the Smith plantation had been used by Union forces to set up Camp Saxton. Second, he recovered camp artifacts from a large area across the property. Third, boundary definition was beyond the scope of work on which he was focused.

The field methods of the present Phase I survey included a walk-over of the project tract in order to ascertain areas where shovel test pits could be excavated. All high-probability areas, as defined in the HARP Plan, excluding the 6.3 acre excess area, were inspected through shovel tests at 30 m intervals. Additionally, any areas not presently occupied by structures were inspected. All soil from the shovel test pits was screened through 0.25 inch mesh hardware cloth. A field record was maintained to document the location of shovel test pits, the soils in the pits, and any artifacts recovered from the pits. The locations of the shovel test pits were also plotted on field maps during the survey. Additionally, surface collections were conducted in all exposed areas.

This study includes an historical overview of the development of naval hospitals and the history of Naval Hospital Beaufort. The study details all inventoried buildings, structures, and archaeological sites, and provides recommendations for future cultural resource activities. Photographs and descriptions of each inventoried building are detailed in Appendix A.

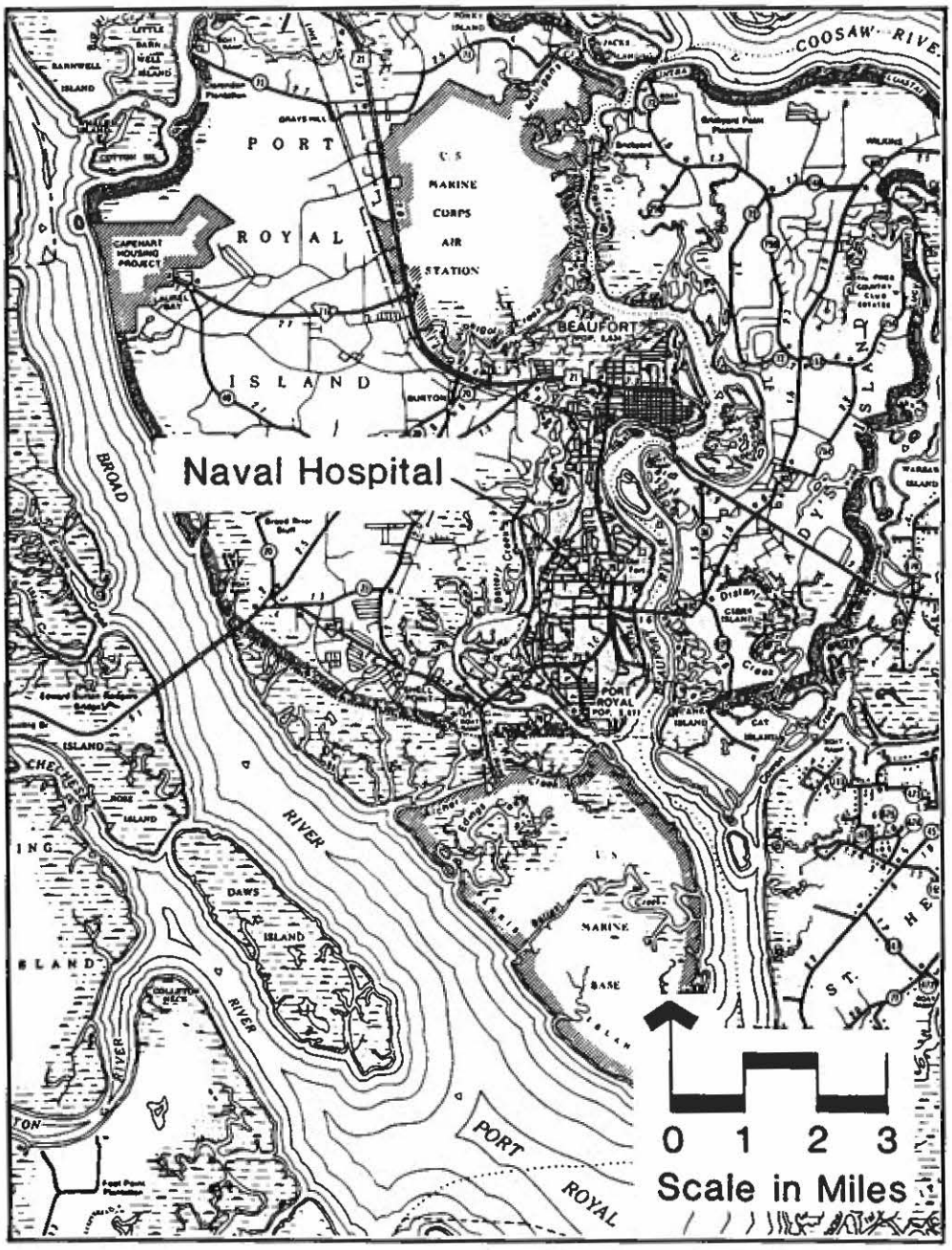


Figure 1. Regional Map of the Naval Hospital Beaufort Area.

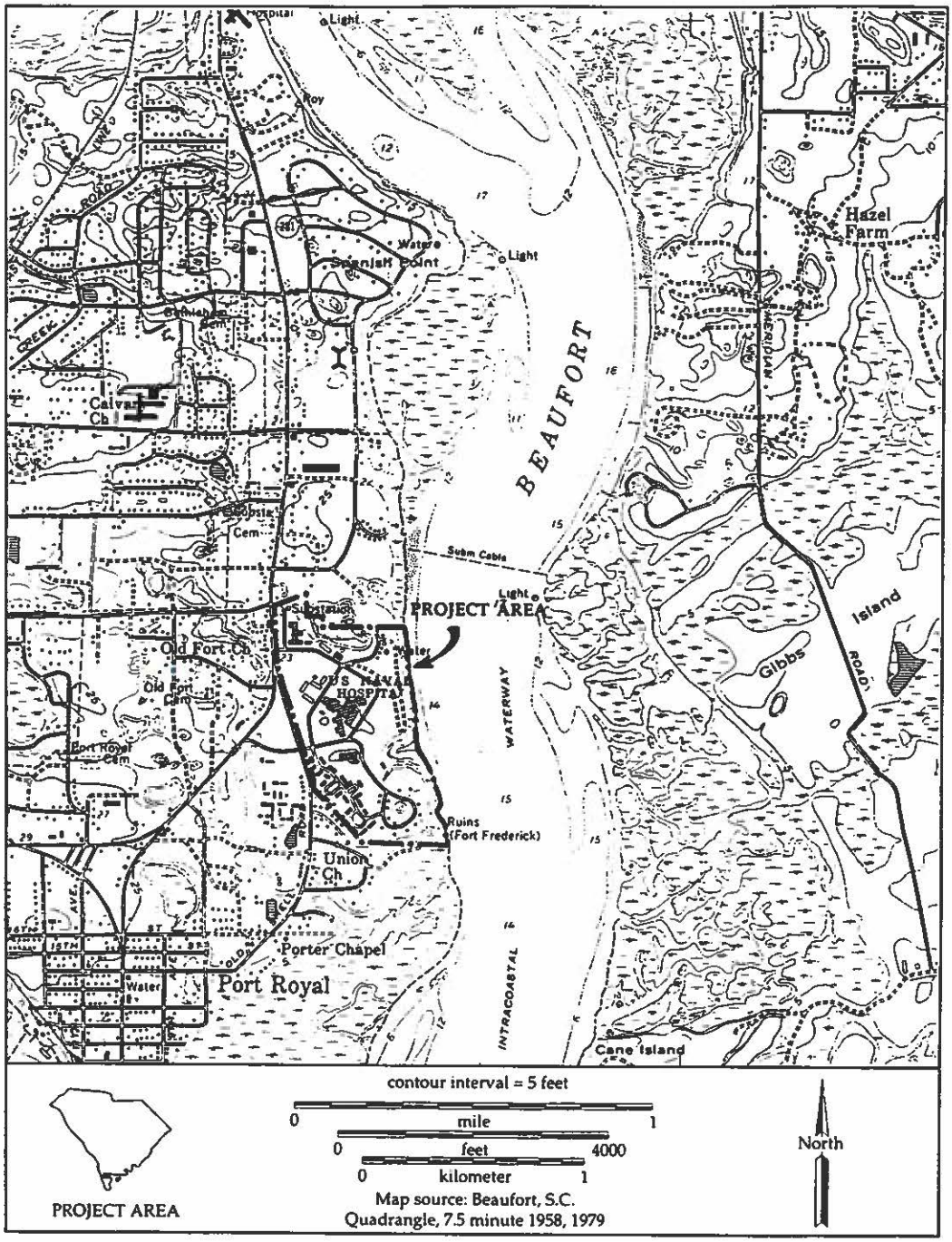


Figure 2. Naval Hospital Beaufort Project Boundary.

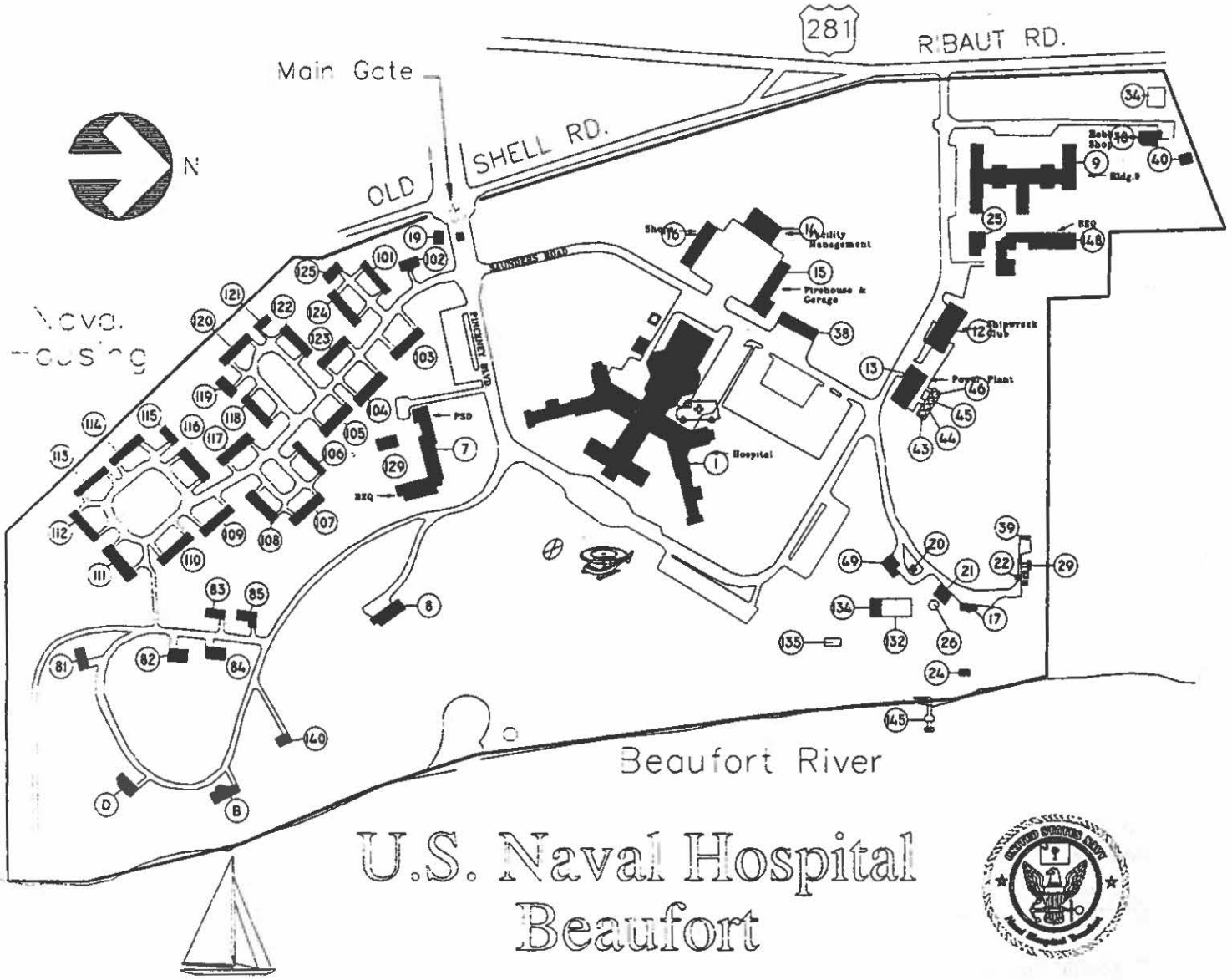


Figure 3. Site plan and building locations at Naval Hospital Beaufort.

II. PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

A. Environment

The project tract is on a peninsula known, as Port Royal, south of Beaufort, South Carolina. The peninsula is bounded on the east by the Beaufort River, on the west and the south by Battery Creek, and on the north by the city of Beaufort. The southern portion of Port Royal exhibits extensive marsh wetlands.

B. Climate and Soils

The climate of the area benefits from its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream. The climate is considered subtropical, with long hot summers and short mild winters. Abundant precipitation is well distributed throughout the year; the average annual rainfall is 49 inches. Beaufort County enjoys a relatively long growing season, as reflected in 249 frost-free days annually (Struck 1980).

The vast majority of soil on the Naval Hospital Beaufort tract is Wando fine sand. This soil type is an excessively drained nearly level to gently sloping soil found on higher ridges of the lower marine terrace. Archaeological sites are common on this soil type. One small pocket of Polawana loamy fine sand is present in the northeastern portion of the tract. This is a poorly drained soil type usually found in poorly defined drainageways (Struck 1980).

C. Vegetation and Faunal Resources

The Port Royal area was described by the exploring Spaniards as having extensive stands of live oaks. The live oak forest would have provided mast for a number of species, including deer, squirrels, and turkeys. In addition, the marshes hold an extensive supply of oysters and other shellfish, and Port Royal Sound can yield a wide variety of marine fishes. Recent work on nearby Spring Island (summarized in Espenshade et al. 1993) has demonstrated that land in the area holds a wide variety of plant resources that were used for food, medicine, or textiles.

D. Holocene Changes in the Environment

Regional research in palynology, historic biogeography, and coastal geomorphology allows a general reconstruction of the Holocene changes in the environment. Data from Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia indicate that the Late Pleistocene was a time of transition from the full glacial to Holocene environmental conditions (Whitehead 1965, 1973; Watts 1980; Gardner 1974). Upper Coastal Plain forests of the Late Pleistocene (as reflected in the Whites Pond record) were dominated by oak, hickory, beech, and ironwood (Watts 1980:192). This deciduous forest occurred in a cooler, moister climate than exists in the region today (Braun 1950;

Barry 1980). The general warming trend at the onset of the Holocene is reflected in sea level changes. Beginning approximately 17,000 years before present (B.P.), sea level began to rise from its Late Pleistocene low of approximately 300 feet below modern mean sea level (Colquhoun and Brooks 1986; Howard et al. 1980). By 7,000 years B.P., sea level had risen dramatically to within 20 feet (6.5 m) of present levels.

As drier and still warmer conditions became prevalent during the Early Holocene, pines and other species suited to more xeric conditions increased. The southern forest at 7,000 years B.P. was beginning to resemble that of modern times (Watts 1980:194). The Early Holocene was also a period of extinction for many of the large Pleistocene mammals.

On a regional level, vegetation and climate have remained effectively static since the Early Holocene. In the Port Royal area, however, the local plant and animal communities undoubtedly were affected by continued change in sea level. Table 1 presents the sea level curve proposed by Brooks et al. (1989); the dates in the table reflect high and low stands within the overall rise in sea level. Shellfish resources were of major importance to the prehistoric and historic inhabitants of the area, and the sea level changes starting after 2,500 BC probably resulted in conditions conducive to the establishment of shellfish beds.

Table 1. South Carolina Sea Level Data.

CALENDAR DATE	SEA LEVEL	CONDITION
5,000 BC	6.5 m	In continuing rise
3,000 BC	4.5 m	Significant low stand
2,800 BC	1.5 m	High stand
2,500 BC	3.5 m	Low stand
2,200 BC	1.0 m	High stand
1,900 BC	3.2 m	Low stand
1,700 BC	0.8 m	Significant high stand
1,300 BC	4.0 m	Significant low stand
1,000 BC	1.0 m	High stand
800 BC	1.9 m	Low stand
600 BC	0.7 m	High stand
400 BC	3.0 m	Significant low stand
AD 300	0.4 m	High stand
AD 600	0.6 m	Low stand
AD 900	0.4 m	High stand
AD 1300	1.2 m	Low stand
AD 1989	0.0 m	In continuing rise

Data are interpolated from Brooks et al. (1989). Sea Level is in meters below present high marsh surface.

III. HISTORY OF NAVAL HOSPITAL BEAUFORT

U.S. Naval Hospital Beaufort, was built immediately following World War II and commissioned in 1949. For nearly half a century the hospital has fulfilled its mission of serving the medical needs of Marine and Navy personnel in the region.

Before Beaufort: A Brief History of Naval Medicine

The practice of naval medicine in the United States began with the founding of the country. Late in 1775 the Continental Congress commissioned the first U.S. fleet, and each vessel was provided with a surgeon and a surgeon's mate. Facilities ashore were needed as well, and the federal government authorized the Navy to build hospitals in 1811. Ten years later, land was acquired for hospitals in Norfolk, Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

By 1842, the Navy operated four hospitals and employed 60 surgeons. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery was formed; and W.P.C. Barton became the Navy's first Surgeon General (History of Medicine:692). During the middle decades of the nineteenth century, additional Navy hospitals were constructed and annual appropriations for the medical department grew to approximately $50,000. In 1853, the Navy expanded its medical capabilities considerably by establishing the Naval Laboratory on the grounds of its hospital in Brooklyn. During the 1860s, the growth of the Bureau was further spurred by the Civil War. A new hospital was built in Washington to accommodate war casualties. By 1880, the Bureau's annual appropriations neared $100,000.

Early during the 20th century the Navy emphasized training in its medical programs, establishing the Naval Medical School in 1902, the Hospital Corps Training School in 1903 and a Nurse Corps in 1908 (Ibid:724). The Navy's original hospitals were modernized and expanded during this period, and three new ones were built (Los Animas, Puget Sound, and Great Lakes). World War I brought even more expansion to the Bureau, with new hospitals completed at Pearl Harbor, San Diego, Charleston, and Parris Island. The Parris Island hospital is of particular interest to this report as it established Naval medical services in the Beaufort area and served as forerunner of Naval Hospital, Beaufort.

The Parris Island Hospital

Parris Island became a Naval Station in 1891, with an Assistant Surgeon and an apothecary in service there from the beginning. The Spanish-American War placed increased demands on the station's medical services, and as a result two portable buildings of wood and canvas were erected to house patients in early summer 1889. But these first wards stood for only a season. During late summer a tornado destroyed them, and they had to be replaced by frame structures. These two buildings, set on posts and with porches on three sides, comprised U.S. Naval Hospital, Port Royal (U.S. Naval Hospital). Sixteen patients were admitted there during 1899.

In 1915 Parris Island was turned over to the Marine Corps to be used for training recruits, and the Port Royal Hospital had to be enlarged to care for the Marines. New wards, a kitchen, and other facilities were added. World War I produced a significant increase in personnel at Parris Island; by February of 1918, 12,000 Marines were stationed or in training there, and new wards were again added to the hospital (Ibid). Though these structures were larger than previous wards, they were built of wood and intended for temporary use (Figures 4 and 5).

The Parris Island Hospital served the Navy between the great wars and during World War II. Building continued throughout that time, with new wards added as late as 1943. Filled to capacity during the 1940s, the hospital's daily patient load neared 800. By that time Parris Island Hospital included 53 buildings on 15 acres, and its service record was 50 years long (Ibid). But Navy installations in the Beaufort area needed a modern, well-planned hospital which could satisfy post-war demands, and plans were made to replace the Parris Island facility.

Naval Hospital Beaufort, owes a debt to its predecessor on Parris Island. When the new hospital was completed in 1949, four reminders of its Parris Island history were installed there – two historic plaques, a sun dial which had stood at the old hospital, and a ship's bell which for many years signaled the alarm for fire at Parris Island.

Figure 4. The Parris Island Hospital, ca. 1900 (Photo courtesy of Parris Island Museum).

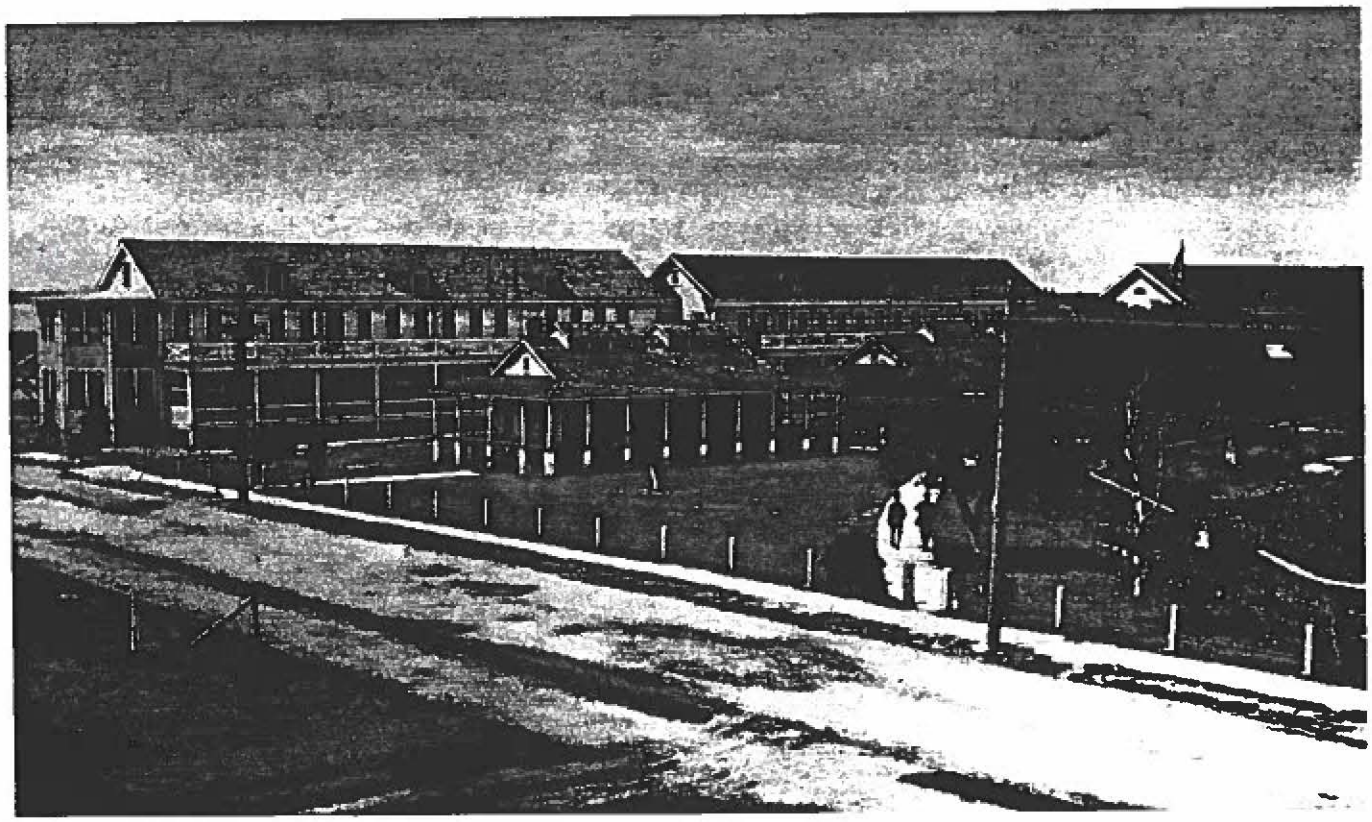


Figure 5. The Parris Island Hospital during World War I (Photo courtesy of Parris Island Museum).

World War II

In January of 1940, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery was operating 14 hospitals with an average patient census of just over 4,000. That changed rapidly when President Roosevelt declared a Limited National Emergency in response to the fighting in Europe. The Bureau immediately began planning for war -- processing personnel, expanding physical facilities, and stockpiling supplies.

By 1941, the Navy had expanded to more than 200,000 officers and enlisted men, and the Bureau was operating 20 hospitals with some 6,000 beds. The bombing of Pearl Harbor in December accelerated the pace of hospital expansion even more. New training stations were established, each requiring its own hospital.

During 1942 the Navy was authorized to expand its strength to 369,000, and nine new continental Navy hospitals were commissioned (Building the Navy's Bases:357). By then the Bureau had hospitals scattered across the country in locations such as Annapolis, Key West, Oakland, Seattle, Long Island, Jacksonville, Norfolk, San Diego, Memphis, New Orleans, and Corpus Christi. Before the war was over, all these facilities would be heavily used. During 1942, the war in the Pacific intensified, and Marine operations on islands there would produce unprecedented Navy casualties.

During 1943, the Bureau kept building new hospitals and expanding existing ones. Navy hospitals accommodated 40,000 beds by mid-1943, and 20,000 more beds were available a year later (Ibid:365). By that point, the Navy had actually passed the critical stage of its hospital expansion program. In 1945 the Bureau's patient census would reach an all-time high of 90,000, but the Bureau's 56 hospitals would prove adequate (History of the Medical Department:1).

It must be remembered, however, that much of this building was of a temporary nature. Most Navy hospital buildings constructed between 1941 and 1944 were wooden structures. They were built rapidly and intended for use only during and immediately after the war. For that reason, the Bureau began a new kind of planning during 1944 and 1945. For the first time, consideration was given to the Navy's post-war needs and to hospitals which -- unlike the temporary, war-time facilities -- would be permanent.

These new hospitals would feature rehabilitation and convalescent services. They would have recreation rooms, libraries, occupational therapy buildings, and neuro-psychiatric wards. In 1945, the Navy built the first two hospitals of this type in Dublin, Georgia and Houston. The Houston facility cost over seven million dollars and its construction of concrete, steel, and hollow core tile became the prototype for the Navy hospital at Beaufort (Building the Navy's Bases:369).

Building the Hospital at Beaufort

Certainly Navy Hospital Beaufort, has a military history. And like most federal projects, it has a political one as well. According to Congressman L. Mendel Rivers, "the need was there for a new hospital" as early as 1941. He, for one, considered the outdated facility a fire hazard. Apparently, the Naval Affairs Committee, of which Rivers was a member, discussed the project in early or mid 1941 (U.S. Naval Hospital). At that point, the estimated cost for a new hospital at Beaufort was $5 million. But building costs went up considerably during the war, as did expectations for the new facility. The final price tag would be $10 million.

As the war wound down, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery requested money to build a new hospital in Beaufort on a site beside the Beaufort River. On two occasions the House of Representatives appropriated funds for its construction. On the first occasion, the project was deleted in the Senate by Louisiana legislators who wanted the hospital for their own state. However, on the second occasion, according to Rivers, "friends on the Appropriations Committee held fast," and funding was restored to South Carolina (Ibid).

The hospital property purchased by the Federal government in 1945 was located on the west bank of the Beaufort River. This property included the 18th century site of Fort Frederick and approximately fourteen late 19th and early 20th century dwellings and outbuildings. The tabby ruins of Fort Frederick were not disturbed for the construction of the hospital, however, almost all of the existing buildings and structures were razed. The only properties retained by the Navy was a small brick fishing and recreational lodge built by Wescoat Black and the Van Emberg House and outbuildings (Figures 6 and 7).

Although no longer standing, the Van Emberg House was an early 20th century brick veneer dwelling with an associated guest house and servant's quarters. All three of these properties were razed in the 1960s and Building 140 was constructed on the site of the Van Emberg House in 1965. The small brick veneer fishing and recreational lodge was designated as Building 24 by the Navy and it continues to be used for storage and recreational purposes. Building 24 is the only building which pre-dates construction of the hospital complex.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks in Charleston received contract bids on the hospital in June of 1946. Thompson & Street, a firm from Charlotte, North Carolina, entered the low bid at $7,220,060 (U.S. Naval Hospital). One month later representatives of Thompson and Street were called to Washington for discussions, and on July 18 they were awarded the contract. Thompson & Street broke ground 13 days later, and construction began under the direction of Commander D.F. Thomson (CEC) USN, the resident officer in charge for the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Work proceeded for a few months as workers drove piles and installed concrete foundations. Then everything came to a halt as the crew waited on structural steel which was not available due to wartime shortages until March of 1947. Once the steel arrived, work began again. Within weeks, the steel was in place. General construction began again. During the next two years, the building was accomplished as rapidly as available material and skilled labor made possible. Work on auxiliary buildings began in 1947, with Thompson & Street the low bidders at a figure of $1,847,441 (Ibid).

One year after breaking ground, Thompson & Street laid the cornerstone for the primary hospital building. The public was invited, and several speakers (including Congressman Rivers) addressed the crowd. During the ceremonies, Rear Admiral C.A. Swanson, Marine Corps, placed historic papers dating back to 1863 in a copper receptacle which was deposited in the cornerstone. Among these papers was the first request for a Naval Hospital to be built in the area.

Between 1946 and 1949, 700 workers built Naval Hospital Beaufort. The payroll totaled $2,500,000. Twenty thousand cubic yards of concrete, 4 million brick units, and 3,500 tons of steel went into the facility (Ibid). Construction of the main hospital and work on the auxiliary building work was substantially completed toward the end of 1948, and finally done on February 1, 1949. On that date, the Bureau took possession of the hospital plant. Captain Leslie B. Marshall, (MC) USN, was placed in command of the $10 million hospital upon its commissioning on April 29, 1949 (The Boot:5). Patients were transferred there from the old hospital on Parris Island within the week.

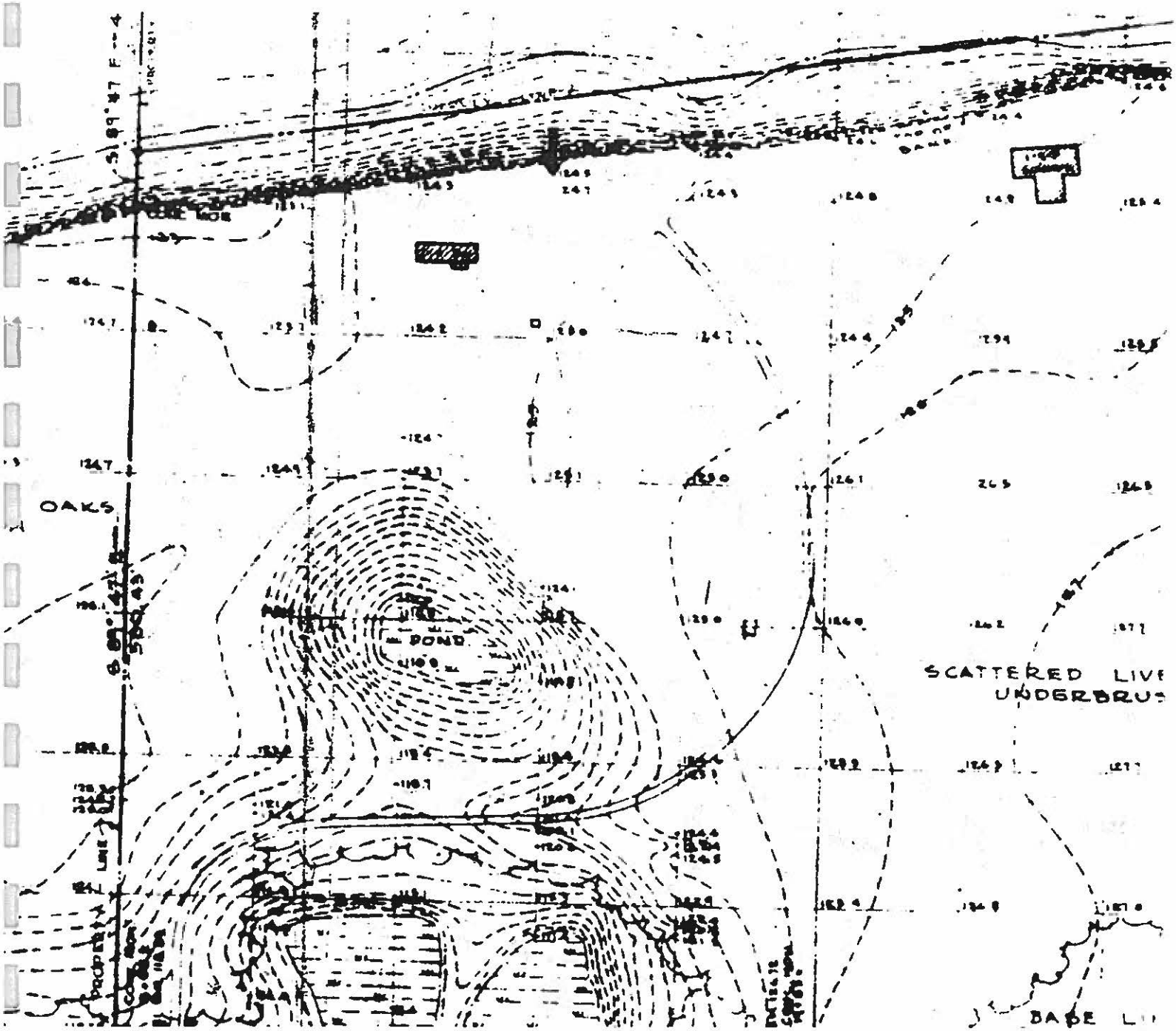


Figure 6. Property acquisition map in 1945 showing the Wescoat Black recreational lodge at upper left. The dwelling at upper right was razed during construction of the complex.

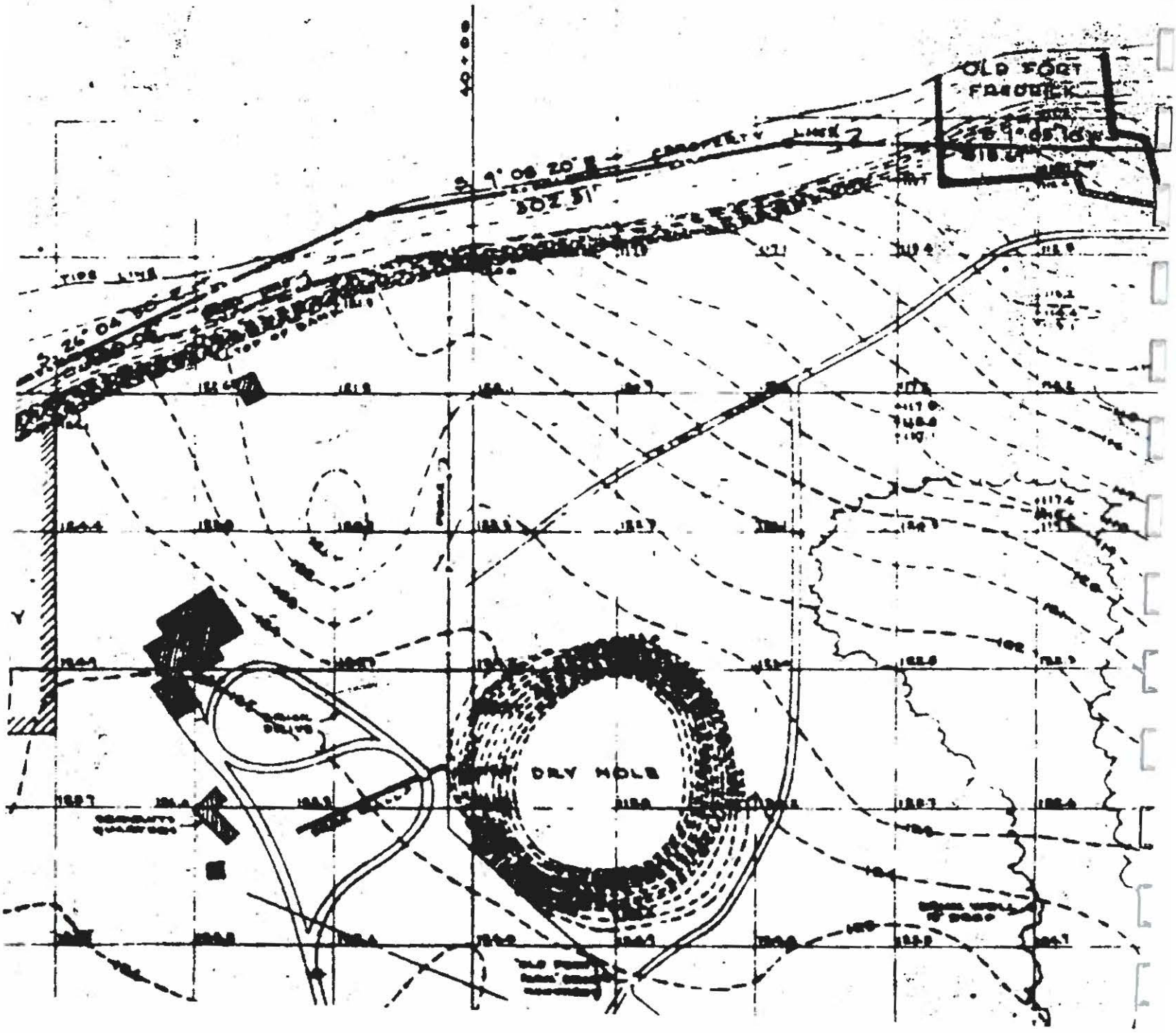


Figure 7. Property acquisition map in 1945 showing the Van Emberg House and associated outbuildings at left. The ruins of Fort Frederick are at upper right.

Figure 8. Main hospital building under construction in 1948 (Photo courtesy of Public Works).

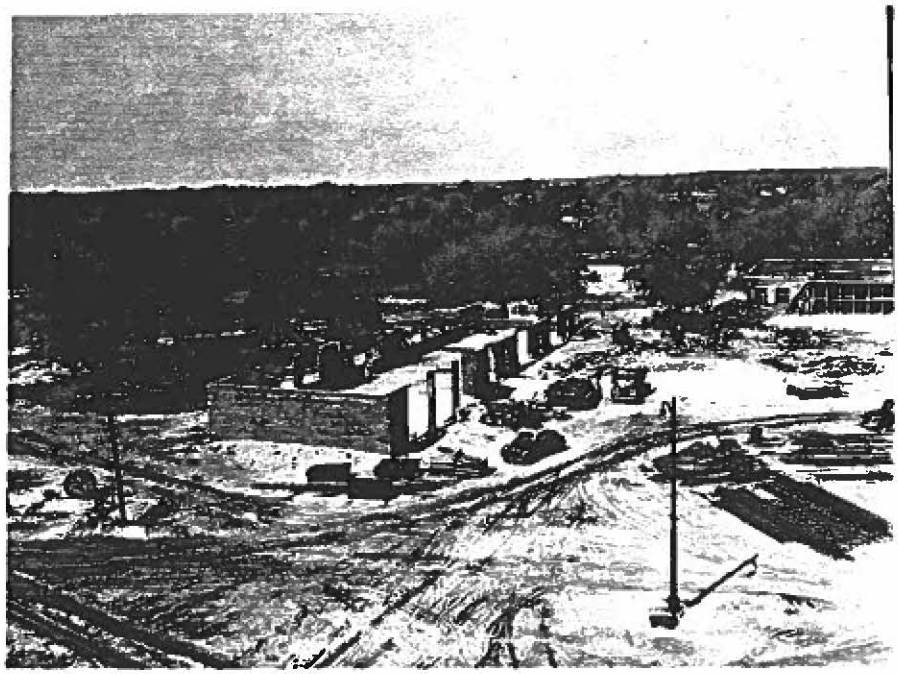


Figure 9. Buildings 14 and 16 under construction in 1947 (Photo courtesy of Public Works).

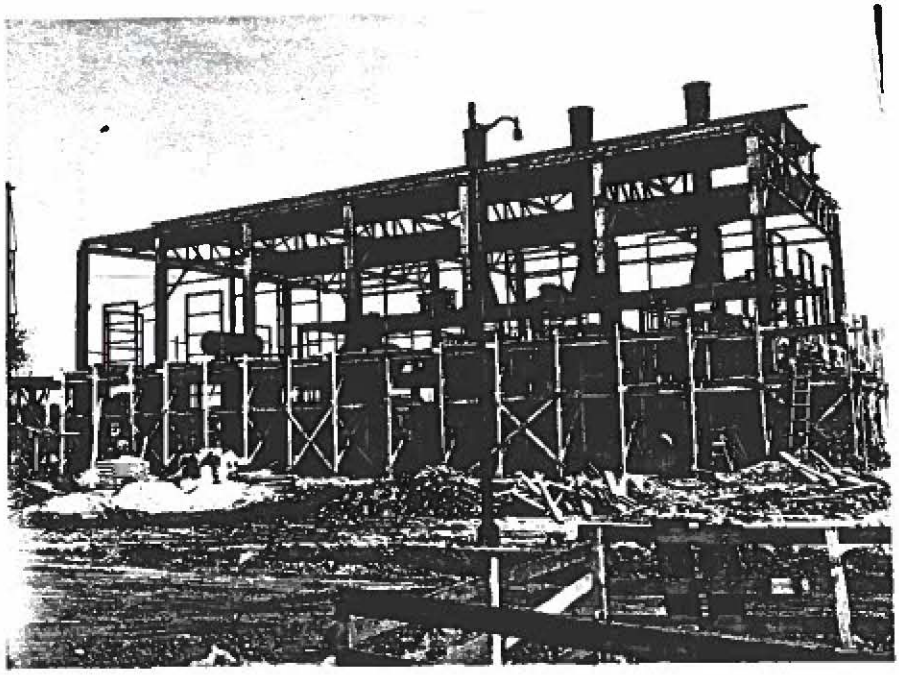


Figure 10. Construction of Building 13 (Heating Plant) in 1947 (Photo courtesy of Public Works).

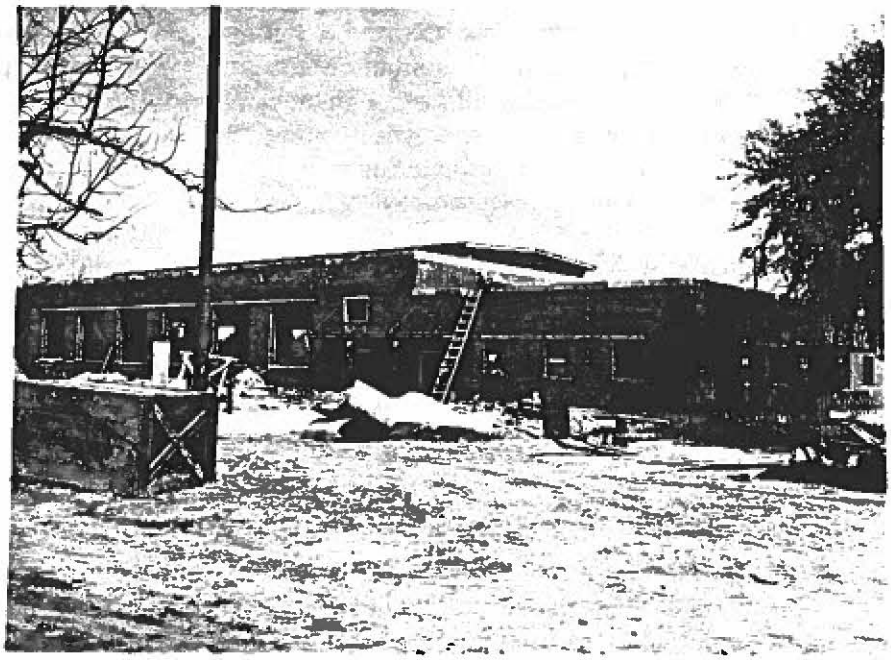


Figure 11. Building 12 under construction in 1947 (Photo courtesy of Public Works).

Figure 12. Interior construction of the main hospital building (Photo courtesy of Public Works).

The building was designed with five general wards and a capacity of 314 beds (Quarterly Sanitation Report:1). The Bureau's emphasis on rehabilitation and post-war use was apparent in the new hospital at Beaufort, which included a library, a theater, barber and beauty shops, an exchange store, a soda fountain, sun decks and recreation rooms. The facility incorporated the most modern medical technologies of its era including contemporary labs, well-equipped operating rooms, and innovative eye-ear-nose-throat treatment suites.

The main hospital building was built of concrete and steel with an exterior wall surface of brick and limestone trim. It consisted of a central unit with two connecting v-shaped wings which were given the designation of Buildings 1 through 6. The design of the building was typical of post-war construction and it was built with minimal detailing and few allusions to historical styles. The interior was designed with terrazzo and concrete floors and walls of hollow core glazed tile and plaster. In the main lobby area marble panels and steps were installed.

Upon completion, Naval Hospital Beaufort was one of the few naval hospitals which was a complete military compound in itself rather than a part of a larger unit such as a naval yard or an air base. The hospital was capable of being nearly self sustaining, with its own generator for emergency power, a boiler plant, a water tower and water treatment plant, fire trucks and a gas station, a green house, staff housing, automotive repair shops, even a brig and a morgue. And so it remains today -- a comprehensive military compound, and a command separate from the military installations it serves.

Naval Hospital Beaufort Operations

Naval Hospital Beaufort opened its doors to serve the military personnel stationed in the region. This emphasis changed in January of 1951 when the first wounded of the Korean War began arriving at the hospital. Over the next two years, hundreds of Marine and Navy casualties were treated at the facility and the hospital increased its number of beds to accommodate the wounded. With the signing of the Korean War armistice in 1953, Naval Hospital Beaufort resumed its peacetime status once again.

Throughout the rest of the 1950s the hospital continued its primary health care mission for Navy personnel and dependents. In 1956, the commissioning of the Beaufort Marine Corps Air Station brought additional military personnel to the area. The need for additional housing occurred at this time resulting in the construction of thirty new dwellings to the south of the hospital building. Completed in 1956, these single-family and duplex units were built of concrete block.

Extensive damage to the facility occurred in September of 1959 when Hurricane Gracie hit the Beaufort area. Much of this damage was to roofs and many of the facility's trees were uprooted. Fortunately, the hurricane hit at low-tide and there was damage due to flooding.

The first Vietnam casualties arrived at the hospital during 1965, and continued to be admitted for several years afterwards. Patient load and staffing numbers rose somewhat during the late 1960s

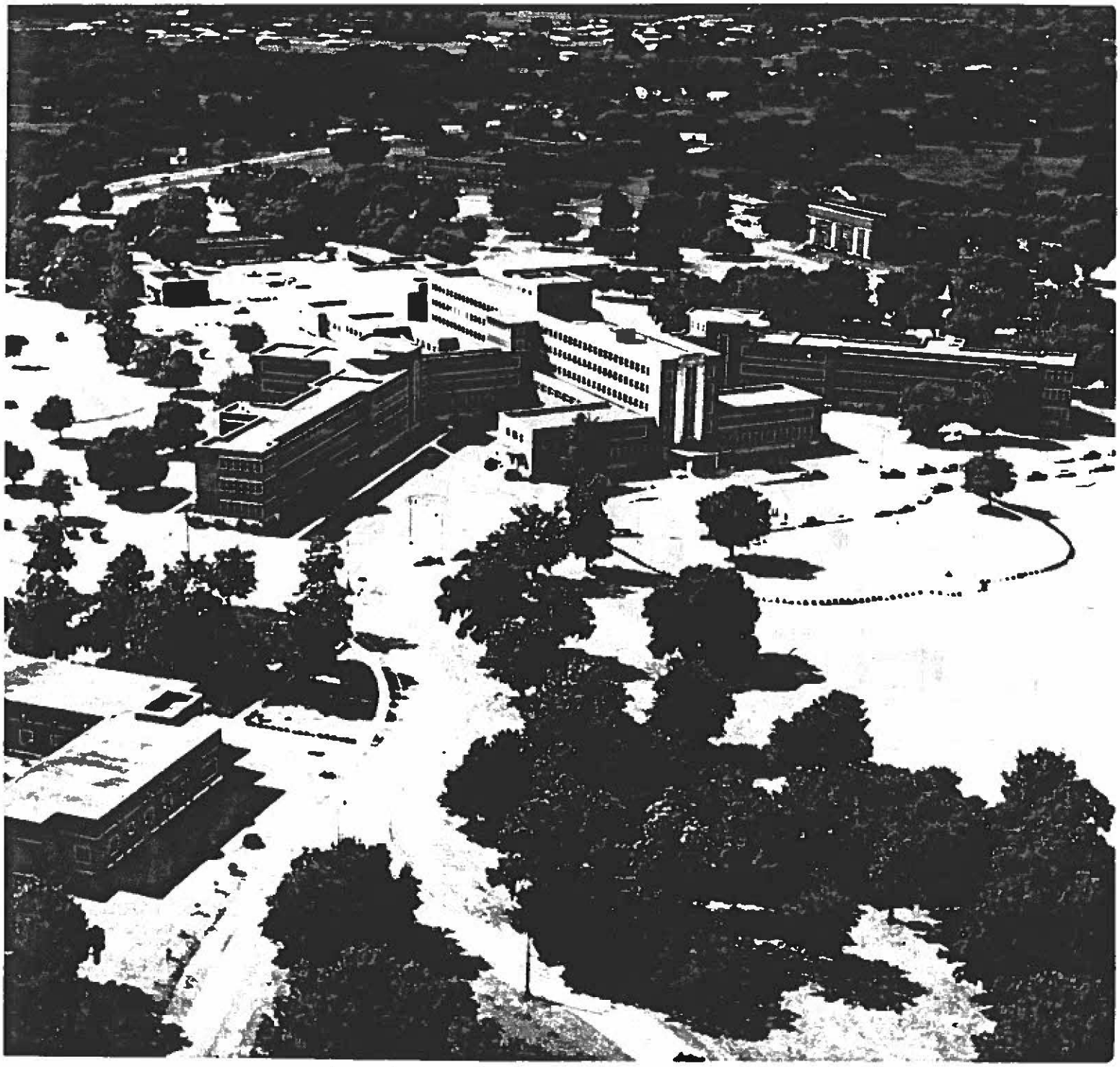


Figure 13. Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1961 (Photo courtesy Bureau of Medicine History Office).

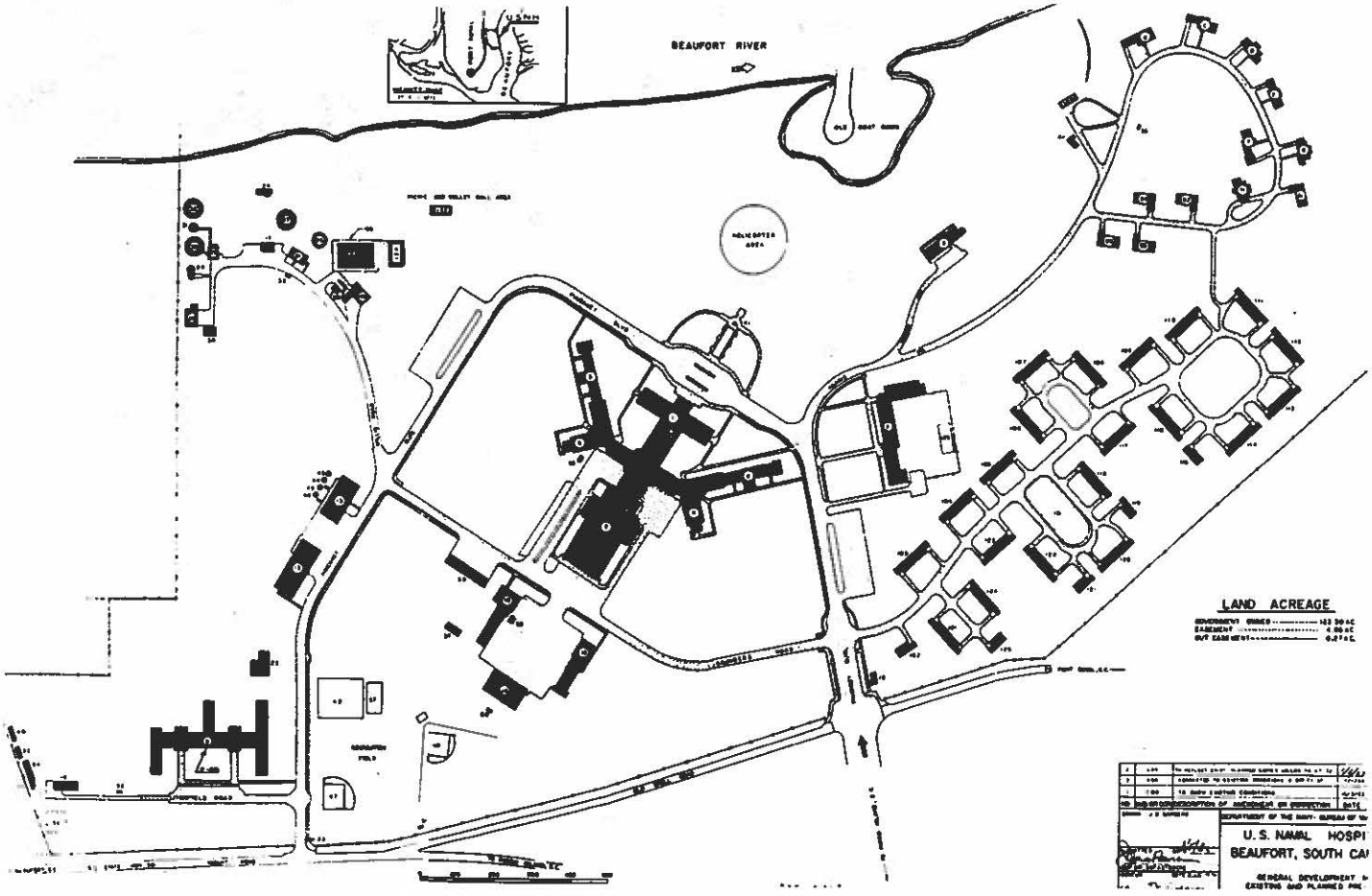


Figure 14. Site plan of Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1961.

and early 1970s. By 1972, the hospital was staffed with 77 officers, 253 enlisted personnel, and 162 civilians (Command History, 1972). Annual gross payroll neared $4 million.

The 1970s brought general remodeling and updating to the hospital. The laboratory was reappointed in 1972, as were the barracks for enlisted personnel. In 1974 and 1975, the hospital's five clinics were remodeled. By that time the ongoing renovation at the hospital was referred to as the "Hospital Modernization Project" in command histories. During those years, old quarters were demolished, and the compound's mechanical, electrical and heating systems were renovated. In the primary hospital building, glass was reset and windows received new treatments.

The hospital saw modest expansion during the coming decade. By 1986, the facility employed 126 officers, 310 enlisted personnel and 150 civilian employees (Command History, 1986). Two branch clinics were in operation by then, one at Parris Island and a second at Beaufort's Marine Corps Air Station. During that decade, the trend at Naval Hospital Beaufort, mirrored changes in hospitals nationwide: bed capacity dropped while outpatient services expanded. By 1989, the commander reported a bed capacity of only 65 beds, but with the capacity to expand to 246 beds should the need arise. Meanwhile, the hospital clinics accounted for more than 91,000 outpatient visits annually. In April of that year, the hospital hosted a 40th anniversary celebration with a ceremony in the auditorium.

During recent years, the hospital has played a part in military efforts. Medical staff organized and implemented support of Operations Desert Shield/Storm when area reservists were recalled. In 1994 personnel from the hospital command were deployed to support Sigonella Italy and to operation "Provide Promise" in Croatia. Other hospital personnel were deployed to support Haitian refugees in Guantanamo Bay.

In 1994, the hospital and clinics were staffed with 106 officers, 363 enlisted personnel, and 41 physicians. Almost 24,000 patient visits were recorded in 1994. Today, Naval Hospital Beaufort supports the Navy's military operations as well as the ongoing health of the 35,000 beneficiaries who depend on the hospital for medical, surgical and emergency services.

For nearly half a century, Naval Hospital Beaufort, has fulfilled its mission:

> "To provide general clinical and hospitalization services for active duty Navy and Marine Corps personnel, active duty members of other armed services, dependents of active duty personnel, and other authorized persons, as outlined in current directives. To cooperate with military and civil authorities in matters pertaining to health, sanitation, local disasters, and other emergencies."

This mission includes service to a population of more than 30,000 military personnel and dependents in the Beaufort area.

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Introduction

Historic contexts are the broad patterns or trends in history by which a specific property is understood and its significance is demonstrated. An historic context for Naval Hospital Beaufort have been developed based upon the cultural resource inventory and historical research. The identified historic context is:

Naval Hospital Beaufort in the Cold War, 1949-1989

This historic context provides the framework for assessing the National Register eligibility of properties at Naval Hospital Beaufort.

Naval Hospital Beaufort in the Cold War, 1949-1989

Naval Hospital Beaufort was constructed as one of the Navy's most modern hospital facilities in the years following World War II. A need for a new hospital in the region became apparent during World War II and funding was authorized for the purchase of a site adjacent to the Beaufort River. In 1946, the Bureau of Yards and Docks received contract bids and the firm of Thompson & Street was selected as the general contractor. Construction began soon after and over the next three years some two dozen buildings were completed at the installation. The massive hospital building itself was not commissioned until April of 1949.

Upon its completion, the building was considered the Navy's most modern and well equipped hospital facility in the country. It was designed to be a self-sufficient compound and within the hospital was a large dining facility, auditorium, post office, library, barber shop, and an exchange store. The laboratories and operating rooms contained the latest in medical technology and it had a large complement of trained physicians and nurses. The hospital was equipped with 300 beds and in its first year the hospital admitted 2,674 patients.

In June of 1950, South Korea was invaded by North Korean forces and American troops were drawn into the conflict. Over the next several months, Navy and Marine casualties began arriving in the United States for treatment. The Beaufort Naval Hospital received its first wounded from the Korean War on January 19, 1951 (Beaufort Naval Hospital Atlas). Gradually more wounded began to arrive and the hospital enlarged its number of beds from 300 to 375.

On the hospital's third anniversary in May of 1952, its staff included 19 Navy physicians and 31 nurses. In January of 1952 the hospital served 390 patients and in March, the hospital contained 460 patients (Beaufort Gazette, 8 May 1952). Hundreds of these were Navy and Marine personnel

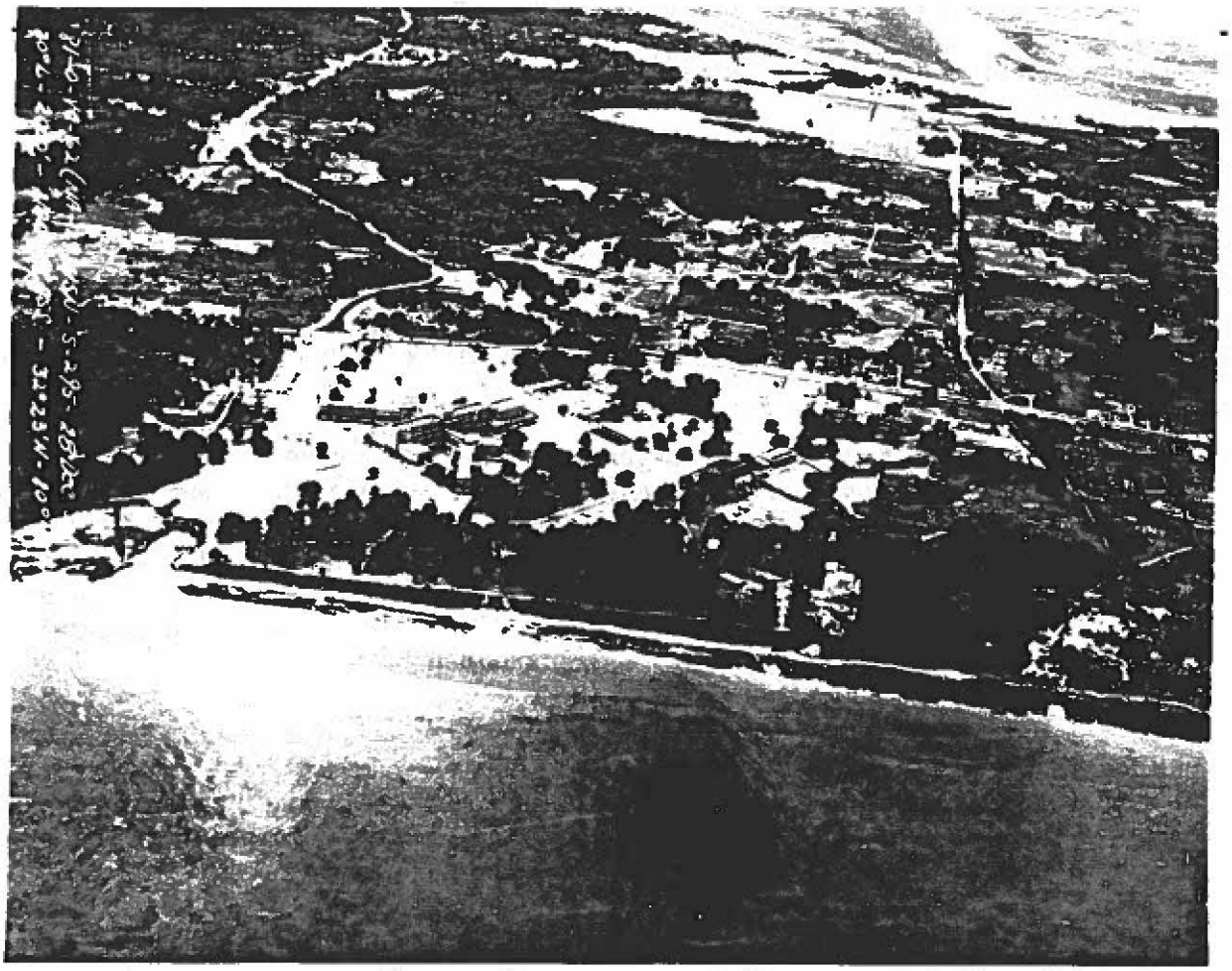


Figure 15. Aerial view of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in 1954 (Photo courtesy Parris Island Museum).

wounded in the Korean War. Those wounded in this conflict continued to be treated at the hospital until the Korean War armistice was reached in July of 1953.

Following the Korean War, the hospital reduced its number of beds and it once again assumed peacetime operations. On the fifth anniversary of the hospital, Captain Otto L. Burton officiated at a cake cutting ceremony and the hospital was listed as having a staff of 180 physicians, nurses, and corpsmen (Savannah Morning News, 3 May 1954). In 1956, the hospital was noted as having treated nearly 25,000 patients since it was commissioned.

The late 1950s saw the hospital gradually increase its number of beds and personnel. This was a result of expansion of area military installations such as the establishment of the Marine Corps Auxiliary Air Station at Beaufort in 1956. The need for additional housing at the hospital resulted in the construction of thirty units of officers' housing that same year. These concrete block dwellings were constructed to the south of the hospital building. In 1960, the hospital was noted as containing 458 beds and 367 medical and civilian staff members. Of this number, 21 were Navy physicians, 24 were Navy nurses, and 24 were Medical Service Corps Officers (The Boot, 29 April 1960).

During the early 1960s Naval Hospital Beaufort continued to provide medical services for the region's military population. America's involvement in the Vietnam War again put the hospital on wartime status as wounded Navy and Marine personnel were sent to Beaufort for treatment. The first Vietnam War casualty treated at the hospital was Pvt. Samuel Tillit, USMC, who was admitted on 23 September, 1965. During 1966, the hospital received a total of eight Vietnam War casualties (Command History, 1966). Hundreds more Vietnam War casualties were admitted to the hospital during the rest of the decade and into the early 1970s.

In the Vietnam War era, Naval Hospital Beaufort personnel averaged around 75 officers, 200 enlisted servicemen and servicewomen, and 160 civilian employees. In addition to providing hospitalization to combatants, the hospital maintained its services to other military personnel and dependents. In 1969 almost 12,000 patient visits were made to the hospital and it continued to serve as the primary health facility for Parris Island and the Marine Corps Air Station.

As the Vietnam War came to an end, it was apparent that the hospital building was in need of improvements and upgrading to meet Federal standards. In 1972 the hospital's laboratory was remodeled at a cost of $80,000 and in 1975 a "Hospital Modernization Project" was begun resulting in the upgrading of the mechanical and electrical systems. Five clinics were remodeled, new fire doors installed and other improvements continued over the next several years. Over five million dollars were expended in these projects.

In recent decades, Naval Hospital Beaufort has remained as the primary health care facility for military personnel in the region. In 1978 over 4,000 patients were admitted and there were over 90,000 outpatient visits (Command History, 1978). In 1982 the hospital had a bed capacity of 271 with the ability to expand to 347 if required. The hospital continued to be noted as one of the few

Figure 16. Naval Hospital Beaufort, ca. 1960 (Photo courtesy of the Parris Island Museum).

military facilities under the control of the Naval Medical Command which is "a complete military facility in itself" (Command History, 1986).

The 40th Anniversary Celebration of Naval Hospital Beaufort was held on April 28th, 1989 in the Auditorium. Local officials spoke at the ceremony and praised the contribution the hospital has made to the region since its construction. In addition to providing employment and medical services, the hospital was also praised for its community service. It was noted that the Auditorium of the hospital was used by the community including performances by the Beaufort Little Theater and the Beaufort Chamber Orchestra (Command History, 1990).

During recent conflicts, the hospital has played a part in military efforts. Medical staff organized and implemented support of Operations Desert Shield/Storm when area reservists were recalled. Personnel from the hospital command were deployed to support operations in Italy, Croatia, and Haiti.

Naval Hospital Beaufort represents the only major hospital project undertaken by the Navy in the years following World War II. In the post-war era, the need for medical facilities and patient beds dropped dramatically and many of the hospitals constructed by the Navy were closed or converted to new uses. However, World War II illustrated the inadequacies of the Parris Island hospital and Naval Hospital Beaufort illustrated the Navy's commitment to constructing the most modern of facilities. It was not until the late 1950s that the Navy began a new construction program for its hospitals including new facilities at Great Lakes, Illinois and Portsmouth, Virginia (Jan Herman, Interview).

No buildings or structures at Naval Hospital Beaufort are considered eligible for listing on the National Register within the context of the Cold War. Although the Navy has yet to issue its own Cold War guidelines, its assessment of Cold War properties is similar to those utilized by the Army and Air Force. Both the Army and Air Force's present guidelines specifically exclude hospitals, clinics, and similar support buildings. Properties which may be National Register eligible within the context of the Cold War are generally those associated with offensive weapons, defensive weapons, and technological or scientific advances. The Air Force guidelines state that exceptionally significant properties could include those:

a. That are directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, or are identified with, or that outstandingly represent the broad national pattern of United States Cold War history and from which an understanding of those patterns may be gained; or

b. That are associated directly and importantly with the lives of persons nationally significant in the Cold War history of the United States; or

c. That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people (e.g. "Peace through Strength"); or

d. That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural, engineering, technological, or scientific-type specimen exceptionally valuable for a study of a period, style, method, or technique of construction; or that represent a significant, distinctive, and exceptional entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

None of the properties at Naval Hospital Beaufort have been identified as meeting exceptional significance under this criteria.

The hospital building and many other properties at the installation will be fifty years of age in 1999. When Naval Hospital Beaufort reaches this milestone a reassessment of its eligibility is recommended. The main hospital building (Building 1) may be eligible at this time under National Register criterion A for its local and state significance.

The construction of Naval Hospital Beaufort had a major impact on the economy of Beaufort and the region. Since it was built, Naval Hospital Beaufort has been one of the primary employers in the Beaufort area. In addition to the military personnel at the hospital, an average of 150 to 200 civilians have been employed annually since its construction. The 1994 Command History listed 202 civilian employees at the installation. The hospital serves not only nearby Parris Island and the Marine Corps Air Station but military personnel and their dependents throughout the region. The hospital is recognized as one of the primary medical facilities in this section of the state.

Naval Hospital Beaufort may also have significance for its role in the Navy's medical history, however, the contextual information to make this assessment has not been developed. No comprehensive history of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine has been published and information on individual hospitals is very limited (Jan Herman Interview). Over the next decade there may be sufficient scholarly research and surveys of World War II and post-war hospitals to more fully assess the significance of Naval Hospital Beaufort.

V. ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW AND PROPERTY TYPES

a. Introduction

The intensive architectural survey of the Beaufort Naval Hospital Complex resulted in the documentation of 61 buildings and structures. These facilities, centered around the 1949 main hospital building, were constructed between 1946 and 1966, with the vast majority built between 1948 and 1956. The largest concentration of buildings are the thirty housing units, mostly duplexes, constructed in 1956 to the east of the hospital. Other inventoried properties include administrative buildings, storage and maintenance facilities, and service buildings such as a police station and fire station. Descriptions and photographs of all buildings and structures are located in Appendix A, "Catalog of Inventoried Properties."

b. Architectural Overview

Centered around the main hospital building, the construction of Naval Hospital Beaufort began in the years following World War II. Around 1946, several small buildings had been completed, and by 1948, so had most of the service and infrastructure facilities. The hospital itself was quite large and was not completed until 1949. These buildings were very similar in construction techniques, style, and forms. Built of masonry, mostly brick, almost all of the 1940s era buildings featured flat roofs and were supported on cast concrete foundations.

Naval Hospital Beaufort was constructed along the west bank of the Beaufort River and several buildings were retained which existed on the site. The only one which remains standing is a small, rectangular building constructed as a vacation/fishing cottage near the river (Building 24). Constructed of brick, this one-story building has a hipped roof and an oversized, exterior-end brick chimney. After the Navy purchased the building, it was later converted to a recreational center.

Following the precedent set by the austere buildings constructed for the military during World War II, the original properties at Naval Hospital Beaufort exhibit utilitarian designs and forms. With few exceptions, the building were designed in simple rectangular forms, and lack decorative detailing or references to historical styles. During World War II, buildings were constructed mostly of wood and concrete due to the shortage and expense of more permanent materials such as brick and stone. Most buildings at Naval Hospital Beaufort were intended to be permanent and were built of concrete, brick, and stone which was readily available after the close of the war. Cast concrete was used for the foundations and for the construction of the flat roofs. The combination of brick walls and durable concrete foundations, floors, and roofs was intended to increase the lifespan of the buildings, as well as the efficiency of maintenance and upkeep.

A typical example of the original facilities constructed in the late 1940s is Building 21. Located in the northwest corner of the complex along with numerous infrastructure and service related buildings, this one-story, rectangular building was completed in 1948 to house the water treatment plant. The building is constructed of five-course common bond brick and features a projecting, central entry bay with double doors and a transom. Supported by a cast concrete foundation, the building also exhibits a cast concrete flat roof with concrete coping and a concrete lintels above the windows. A narrow band of concrete is applied to the building parallel to the lintel level, creating a band of concrete that wraps around the entire building - the only decorative detail. The original windows have been replaced with smaller aluminum sash units.

Some of the original buildings have thin cast concrete panels applied to the exterior of the brick facility. A good example is Building 19 which has concrete panels along three of the four facades (north, west, and east) of the one-story building. Completed in 1948, this rectangular building features a sign on the west facade which reads "United States Naval Hospital." A fluted lightpost of cast concrete rests on a large concrete base adjacent to the building.

The largest of the original buildings is the main hospital building. The multi-story building is basically a large version of the other brick facilities at the complex, with the exception of the use of glass block in the stairwells and decorative stone trim. Limestone panels were applied to the central portion of the five-story main entry facade. Two decorative limestone wall sculptures flank the main entrance; one portraying a male figure floating in the clouds and the other portrays a female figure over the ocean with a sailboat in the background.

Seven officers' quarters were constructed in 1948 and 1949 to the south of the main hospital building. These quarters were typical one-story Ranch style dwellings of the period, of frame construction, and with exteriors of asbestos shingles. Five of these dwellings were replaced in the 1970s and only two, Quarters B and D, remain from this initial construction phase. ; both are Ranch-style Officer's Quarters. Quarters B and Quarters D both feature gabled roofs with asphalt shingles, added vinyl siding, and interior brick chimneys.

Construction of thirty housing units was completed in 1956, with twenty of the units being duplexes. These one-story dwellings are located along tree-lined streets and cul-de-sacs in the southwestern section of the complex. Constructed in the popular Ranch style, these low, sprawling houses feature low-gabled roofs, gable-front porticoes and attached carports along the front facade, and interior brick chimneys. The houses are of concrete block construction but have added exterior surfaces of vinyl siding. Duplexes are basically two single units that have been attached at the gable ends. Each dwelling has a small, gable-roofed wing used for storage. All of the dwellings also feature a screened sun-room on the rear facade with a door leading to the rear yard. Windows are added one-over-one aluminum sash and the main entry doors are multi-pane and wood with transoms.

In 1965, another officer's quarters was constructed along the circular drive in the housing area (Building 140). This dwelling replaced the early 20th century Van Emberg House which was used

for officer's quarters when it was acquired in 1945. This one-story gabled ell plan dwelling was built of frame with brick veneer. Exhibiting low gabled-roofs of asphalt shingles, an integral carport and front porch, and an interior brick chimney, the dwelling is a representative example of the Ranch style.

Since the 1960s there have been very few new buildings constructed at the installation. The only major construction project was the recent completion of the Bachelor Enlisted Quarters to the rear of Building 9 (Building 148). With this exception, the architectural character of Naval Hospital Beaufort is representative of its late 1940s construction.

c. Materials

The most dominant construction material used at the installation was brick. Approximately twenty-one inventoried properties were constructed of brick, mostly of five-course common bond. Brick was also used for chimneys and firewalls in frame buildings. Frame construction was used primarily for the officers' quarters and Bachelor Officers' Quarters (Building 8). These buildings were constructed with exteriors of asbestos shingles. In the years following World War II, asbestos shingles was a popular siding material due to its availability, low cost, easy maintenance, and efficient application. Asbestos shingles are recognized as a potential health hazard and these materials have been encapsulated beneath vinyl siding at the installation.

Other construction materials included concrete block, cast concrete, and steel. Concrete block construction was used in five buildings, mostly small service buildings, such as the bath-house constructed in 1966. Concrete block was also used for the thirty housing units completed in 1956, however, these units have since been covered with vinyl siding. Cast concrete was used for buildings in the sewage plant and almost all the inventoried buildings are supported by cast concrete foundations or constructed on cast concrete slabs. A water storage tower (02502) was built of steel and supported by a steel tower. This elevated tank, called a Horton tank, was constructed in 1947 by the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company.

d. Property Types

1. Housing

A total of thirty-three housing units were inventoried during the survey. Twenty of the housing units were duplexes which were built in 1956, and the remainder were single-family units constructed between 1948 and 1965. Three of the single-family dwellings, Quarters B and D and Building 140, were built as officers' quarters, while the remaining units are used as NCO (non-commissioned officers) quarters.

Two of the largest single-family dwellings are Quarters B and Quarters D, which were constructed as officers' quarters in 1948 and 1949, respectively. Constructed of frame with vinyl siding, the two properties are typical Ranch style dwellings. The largest single-family dwelling, at 2,556 square

feet, is Building 140, an officers' quarters built in 1965. The brick veneer dwelling is representative of the Ranch style.

The majority of the single- and multi-family dwellings at the complex were built in 1956. Constructed of concrete block and covered with vinyl siding, the dwellings are based on identical plans, with the single-family units being exactly one half of a duplex. The standardized plan dwellings were built in the Ranch style and feature facing-gable porticoes and attached carports along the front facade.

Other housing was provided by Buildings 7, 8, and 9 and these buildings were used as temporary housing for dozens of corpsmen and nurses. The largest of these buildings is Building 9 which is a sprawling two-story, H-plan building with a flat roof. This building was designed to house the corpsmen and other personnel. The Nurses' Quarters, Building 7, is also two-stories and of brick construction. The original Bachelor Enlisted Quarters (BEQ) was used for housing for many years but has been converted into offices (Building 8).

2. Service Buildings and Structures

Service buildings and structures are those which were originally built or are presently used to provide a particular base service, such as fire and safety services, child-care services, and vehicular services.

Typical service related buildings are facilities such as Building 15, which is the Fire Station, and Building 19, which is the Police Station/Gatehouse. Some service related buildings were constructed to house or service vehicles such as Buildings 38 and 49. Other buildings provide services to the families of base personnel, such as a Youth Center (Building 24), and the Child Care Center (Building 25), both of which were constructed in 1946. Other service related buildings include a Hobby Shop (Building 18) and a Bath House (Building 134). The Bath House, constructed in 1966, is located adjacent to the base swimming pool.

3. Industrial/Infrastructure Buildings and Structures

Industrial and infrastructure buildings and structures were constructed to provide specific functions or were part of the infrastructure for complex operations. These properties include sewage plants, power transformers, and storehouses. These facilities are concentrated on the north side of the complex.

Storehouse and related facilities include Public Work Shops, such as Buildings 16 and 21, both constructed in 1948. A Public Works maintenance storage facility, Building 40, was completed in 1956. Other facilities include storehouses for flammable and hazardous materials, such as Buildings 39 and 53.

The largest industrial building at the complex is the Heating Plant which was completed in 1948 (Building 13). This 6,215 square foot facility retains four original oil storage tanks to the north of the main building. Other infrastructure related facilities include a sewage pump station (Building 22), an incinerator (Building 17), and an elevated water tank (Building 26). All of these service buildings and structures were completed in 1948, including the 100,000 steel water tank.

4. Hospital

The main hospital building is the center of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex. Completed in 1949 at a cost of over seven million dollars, the hospital is the largest building at the installation. A five-story, rectangular "spine" is flanked by three-story wings on the north and south facades. The building contains a variety of administrative offices and medical facilities. It is sited facing the Beaufort River and to the north, west, and south are ancillary buildings and structures.

VI. CULTURAL OVERVIEW

A. Prehistoric Cultural Overview

The prehistoric cultural overview presented here is based largely on previous work by Christopher Espenshade. The historic cultural overview is based on work by Christopher Espenshade and is presented in Butler et al. (1994).

The prehistory of coastal South Carolina has received much attention from archaeologists, and the present interpretations of the prehistoric and protohistoric era are presented in this section. Readers are directed to Anderson (1977) for a review of previous research on the Coastal Plain, to Anderson et al. (1992) for discussions of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods, to Sassaman and Anderson (1994) for information on the Middle and Late Archaic periods, and to Trinkley (1990) for an overview of the Woodland period in South Carolina. The following discussion is divided into periods that represent distinct adaptations; environmental changes in each period are also delineated.

Paleoindian Period (10,000-8,000 B.C.)

The earliest documented human presence in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina occurred during the Paleoindian period (Anderson 1992). This cultural period corresponds to the terminal Pleistocene, when the climate was generally much colder than today, and when sea level was over 200 feet below present levels. Although the project tract was in the Coastal Plain during the Paleoindian period, the distance to the ocean was certainly much greater than at present. Another notable feature of the terminal Pleistocene was the presence of large mammalian species (i.e., megafauna).

The pattern of human adaptation for this period has been reconstructed from data from other areas of the country and from distributional data regarding the diagnostic fluted projectile points within the Southeast (Anderson 1992). Very few Paleoindian sites have been excavated in the Southeast (Claggett and Cable 1982; Brockington 1971), and only recently have South Carolina sites received attention. However, the data from surface finds of Paleoindian points seem to indicate that cultures of this period were focused along the major river drainages, especially in terrace locations (Michie 1977; Goodyear 1979; Anderson and Logan 1981). If the pattern from other areas of the country holds true in South Carolina, the adaptation was one of broad-range, highly mobile hunting and gathering with a possible focus on megafauna exploitation (Gardner 1974; Goodyear et al. 1989).

Paleoindian points have been recovered in Beaufort County (Waring 1961; Michie 1977; Charles and Michie 1992), but no intact sites have been documented. Minimal Paleoindian use of the current project area probably occurred, since populations were probably centered more on the coast (farther east at the time) and major river drainages such as the Savannah and Santee. A Paleoindian point has been recovered from the surface of nearby Spring Island. The project area also lacks the cryptocrystalline raw material favored by the Paleoindian peoples (Goodyear 1979).

Early Archaic Period (8,000-6,000 B.C.)

The Early Archaic corresponds to the adaptation of native groups to Holocene conditions. The environment in coastal South Carolina during this period was still colder and moister than at present, and an oak-hickory forest was establishing itself on the Coastal Plain (Whitehead 1965, 1973; Watts 1970, 1980). The megafauna of the Pleistocene had disappeared, and more typical woodland flora and fauna had been established. The Early Archaic adaptation in the South Carolina lower Coastal Plain is not clear, as Anderson and Logan (1981:13) report:

> At the present, very little is known about Early Archaic site distribution, although there is some suggestion that sites tend to occur along river terraces, with a decrease in occurrence away from this zone.

Early Archaic finds in the lower Coastal Plain are most typically corner - side-notched projectile points, which have been determined to be Early Archaic through excavation of sites in other areas of the Southeast (Coe 1964; Claggett and Cable 1982). Early Archaic sites generally are small, indicating a high degree of mobility. Trinkley (1987:17) reports that "Archaic period assemblages are rare in the Sea Islands region." Anderson and Hanson (1988) have proposed a model of seasonal movement in the Early Archaic. By this model, the Sea Islands region would have seen only limited use in the early spring (see also Anderson 1992).

Middle and Late Archaic Periods (6,000-2,000 B.C.)

The trends initiated in the Early Archaic (i.e., increased population and adaptation to local environments) continued through the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic. Climatically, the study area was still warming, and an oak-hickory forest still dominated the coast until about 2,000 B.C., when pines became more prevalent (Watts 1970, 1980). Stemmed projectile points and ground stone artifacts characterize this period, and sites increased in size and density through the period.

Sassaman and Anderson (1994), Blanton and Sassaman (1989) and Sassaman et al. (1991) have argued that the Middle Archaic was a time of "settling in." Groups became more localized and more adapted to their local environments. The large ranges seen in the Early Archaic became increasingly restricted. Middle and Late Archaic Period sites are not common in Beaufort County. Numerous projectile points have been recovered from surface proveniences on Hilton Head and Spring Islands. Site 38BU115/248 on nearby Parris Island yielded a large variety of Archaic points from disturbed beach contexts.

Early Woodland Period (2,000 B.C.-A.D. 200)

By the end of the Late Archaic Period, two developments had changed the lifeways of the inhabitants of the South Carolina Coastal Plain. First, the sea level had risen to within one meter of present levels, and the extensive estuaries now present were in place (Colquhoun et al. 1981). These estuaries were a reliable source of shellfish, and the Early Woodland Period saw the first emphasis on shellfish exploitation. It was during the incipient Early Woodland that the first pottery appeared on the South Carolina coast. In

the Port Royal area, the earliest pottery was the fiber tempered Stallings series, although it was quickly joined by the sand tempered (or untempered) Thom's Creek series.

The most conspicuous sites of this period are the shell rings, which are relatively frequent along the tidal marsh between northeastern Florida and the Georgetown area of South Carolina. These sites are usually round or oval rings of shell and other artifacts, with a relatively sterile area in the center. Many of these rings are currently in tidal marsh waters; they have been interpreted as actual habitation loci adjacent to or within productive shellfish beds. These sites attest to a high degree of sedentism, at least on a seasonal basis. Both Thom's Creek and Stallings shell rings have been documented on the South Carolina coast (Trinkley 1985, 1989, 1990).

Coastal Stallings and Thom's Creek sites without shell have only recently been examined. The Fish Haul site (38BU805) contained Thom's Creek and Stallings components with very little shell. Trinkley (1986) viewed the Stallings phase remains at Fish Haul as evidence of repeated late fall/early winter visits to exploit shellfish, fish, and hickory nuts.

Following the Stallings and Thom's Creek manifestations in the region, Refuge and Deptford pottery dominated the Early Woodland assemblage. The Refuge series is poorly understood; its sand tempered pottery (with incising, simple stamping, punctating, or dentate stamping) has been recovered from few intensively studied sites (Waring 1968; Waring and Holder 1968; Lepionka et al. 1983; DePratter 1979). Recent excavations at the Minim Island site (Georgetown County, South Carolina) suggest that both Thom's Creek and Refuge pottery were being produced at 1,400 BC (Espenshade and Brockington 1989), but the established regional chronology has Refuge following Thom's Creek.

The Refuge phase is generally viewed as transitional to the succeeding Deptford lifeways. The Deptford assemblage is dominated by check stamped decoration. The general lack of cord marking or fabric impression decorations helps distinguish the Early Woodland Deptford.

The settlement and subsistence pattern of the later Early Woodland Period suggests population expansion and the movement of groups into areas minimally used in earlier periods. The Early and Middle Woodland sites are most common on the South Carolina coast; These sites generally consist of shell middens near tidal marshes and ceramic and lithic scatters in a variety of other environmental zones (Milanich 1971; Espenshade et al. 1993). It appears that group organization during this period was based on the semi-permanent occupation of shell midden sites, with short-term use of interior Coastal Strand sites.

Deptford components are the most common site elements recorded on nearby Hilton Head Island. Trinkley (1987:49) reports:

> Some Deptford sites, such as 38BU853 and 38BU856, represent large shell midden accumulations, although most sites are characterized by a thin zone of primarily oyster shell.

Middle and Late Woodland Periods (A.D. 200-1000)

The typological manifestations of the Middle and Late Woodland periods on the South Carolina coast are somewhat unclear. The check stamped tradition of the Early Woodland Deptford series continues through most of the Middle Woodland, and check stamping reappears late in the Late Woodland Period. Cord marked and fabric impressed ceramics appear in the Middle and Late Woodland periods, generally on grog or clay tempered pastes. No single decorative mode can be associated with this period, and recent research has only begun to sort out the confusion (DePratter 1979; Trinkley 1983; Anderson et al. 1982; Blanton et al. 1986; Espenshade et al. 1993). Shell midden sites continue to be common in this period. The most common Middle and Late Woodland ceramic series in the region are Wilmington (coarse grog tempering with cord marking prevalent) and St. Catherines (smaller grog tempering with cord marking and net impressing); in general, the Middle and Late Woodland periods are not well represented (Trinkley 1987). Recent excavations in the Hilton Head area (Kennedy and Espenshade 1991; Trinkley 1991; Espenshade et al. 1993) suggest that the Deptford technological tradition continued well into the Wilmington phase. Deptford and Wilmington components are relatively common on nearby Spring, Callawassie, Dataw, and Hilton Head islands.

Mississippian Period (A.D. 1000-1600)

The Mississippian Period was marked in many parts of the Southeast by a heavy reliance on maize agriculture, by a highly stratified society with elaborate public architecture, and by production of shell tempered pottery. None of these traits, however, was widespread on the South Carolina coast (Ferguson 1971, 1975). Instead, it seems that settlement and subsistence patterns remained unchanged from that of the Late Woodland Period, although some platform mounds did appear in the area. The ceramics of this period, in chronological order, included: Savannah Fine Cord Marked, Check Stamped, Complicated Stamped, and Burnished; Irene Complicated Stamped, Incised, and Burnished Plain; and Altamaha Red Filmed, Incised, and Line Block types (Howard et al. 1980; DePratter 1979; Anderson 1989, 1990). Mound centers such as the Irene site (Caldwell and McCann 1941), large shell middens such as 38BU63 (Trinkley 1987), and single household loci (Braley 1982) are known for the Mississippian Period in the region. Savannah and Irene sites are known from Hilton Head Island (Trinkley 1987), Spring Island (Trinkley 1989). Site 38BU924 on Parris Island apparently yielded Mississippian pottery, and the Santa Elena excavations have recovered many Irene sherds.

Protohistoric Period (A.D. 1600-1715)

The initial Spanish forays into the interior of the Southeast and the establishment of European settlements along the coast probably led to the disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European slave raids all contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Indian populations during the sixteenth century (Dobyns 1983; Ramenofsky 1982; Smith 1984). By the seventeenth century, coastal groups probably lived in small, politically and socially autonomous, semi-sedentary groups (Waddell 1980).

French and Spanish explorers and settlers in the sixteenth century reported that nearby Parris Island was not occupied by Native Americans, and that the closest large settlement was several leagues inland. However, by the time of the explorations of Hilton in 1663 and Sandford in 1666, there was apparently a significant Native American presence on or near the former site of Santa Elena (Hilton 1664; Salley 1911). It is not known what type of material culture these "Santa Elena Indians" had. A variety of late complicated stamped and incised pottery was probably in use, similar to the Yemassee wares discovered by DePratter on the mainland along the Colleton River.

The ethnohistoric record from coastal South Carolina suggests that the protohistoric groups of the region followed a seasonal pattern that included summer aggregation in villages for planting and harvesting domesticates, and dispersal into one to three family settlements for the remainder of the year (Waddell 1980:147-151). This coastal protohistoric adaptation is apparently very similar to the Guale pattern of the Georgia coast, as reconstructed by Crook (1986). Specific accounts of the protohistoric groups of the region have been summarized by DePratter (n.d.).

B. Regional Historic Occupation

Spanish Exploration and Settlement

Spanish exploration of the South Carolina coast began as early as 1514, and in 1520 a landing party went ashore in the Port Royal vicinity at a location they named Santa Elena (Rowland 1978; Hoffman 1983:64). From that time, the Port Royal area was of great interest to both the Spanish and French. The Spaniard Ayllon attempted to establish the settlement of San Miguel de Gauldape in 1526 but was unsuccessful. The location of this settlement is unknown, although it is believed to have been north of Port Royal Sound in the vicinity of Winyah Bay (Quattlebaum 1956). The French, under the direction of Jean Ribaut, also attempted to establish a settlement on the South Carolina coast in 1526. This settlement, located somewhere in the Port Royal Sound area (named by Ribaut) was called Charlesfort and was also unsuccessful.

A successful Spanish settlement was established on Parris Island at Port Royal Sound in 1566. This settlement (5 km south of the study tract) served as a base for Juan Pardo's significant 1566-1567 and 1567-1568 explorations into the Carolina interior (Lyon 1984:2). Spanish abuses caused the local Indians to be unfriendly, but in spite of numerous attacks and several burnings, the town was not abandoned until 1587 (Rowland 1978:25-27). The Spanish maintained an interest in Santa Elena through a series of missions on the sea islands on the Florida and Georgia coasts.

English Exploration and Settlement

Spain's claim to the region was of little importance to Charles III of England; in 1662, he granted Carolina to the Lords Proprietors. The next year, William Hilton was sent by a group of planters in the Barbados to explore the acquisition. He navigated for over a month in the waters of Port Royal and reported a high potential for a colony (Hilton 1664). Another Englishman, Robert Sandford, explored Port Royal Sound in 1666 and likewise described favorable accounts of the region (Salley 1911:100).

Prompted by the accounts of tall pine trees and good soils, a small colony set out for Port Royal. When they reached the area, tales of hostile Spaniards and Indians convinced them to move farther north. In May of 1664, they landed near present day Wilmington, North Carolina where they founded Charles Towne. The settlement failed and in 1667 Charles Towne was abandoned. The social, political, and economic leaders of the expedition returned to Barbados, while the remaining settlers moved further north.

In 1670, another expedition left Barbados for North America. This time, Charles Towne (present day Charleston, South Carolina) was successful and became the first permanent European settlement along the Carolina coast. The Carolinas were originally settled as a private colony under the proprietary system; it was not until 1719 that South Carolina became a royal colony controlled by the British crown. Grants of land were given to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina as well as to those interested in settling the colony.

The early economic development of the colony focused on the Indian trade. The economic success of Charles Towne, based on intensive fur trade with the Indians of the region, provided a base from which settlers quickly spread along the coast and into the interior up the Wando and Cooper rivers. Henry Woodward's accounts, mention that Maurice Mathews opened up a trade as far inland as Fair Lawn, near Moncks Corner, by July 1678 (Fagg 1970).

In 1684, Lord Cardross of Scotland led a group of dissenters to Port Royal Island and established Stuart's Town. Traders in Charles Towne believed the Scots were taking their customers and withheld material support. Afraid of the Spanish, and forced to survive on their own, the Scots' solution was to forge ties with the Yemassee Indians. The Yemassee, who were unhappy with the Spanish missionaries in coastal Georgia, began fleeing to Stuart's Town, where they were settled in a defensive perimeter of villages on neighboring islands. Lord Cardross then recruited and armed a raiding party to attack a mission on St. Catherines Island. The raid was a success, but the Spanish retaliation a year later destroyed the town (Covington 1978:8-11).

A series of large land grants beginning in 1698 signaled a renewed interest in settling Port Royal (Holmgren 1959:42). When the town of Beaufort was chartered in 1711, the Yemassee had ten villages in what are now Beaufort and Jasper counties. Angered by mistreatment from traders, the Indians attacked in 1715 but did not succeed in dislodging the British (Covington 1978:12). The Yemassee War (1715-1716) was a coordinated attack by the Yemassee and Creek Indians against the English influence in South Carolina. At the time, the war was blamed on Spanish traders' practice of seizing Indian women and children as slaves to meet Indian debts. No Spanish forces were directly involved in the conflict, but Spanish Florida became a refuge for the defeated Yemassees. After the war, the General Assembly opened Indian lands to settlement. The end of the war, however, was not the end of isolated Indian attacks, and the settlers were forced to be vigilant for many years.

Colonial Government

The Church Act of 1706 established the parish as the local unit of government in the South Carolina Colony. Counties or districts in Carolina were divided into parishes, with the local church as the administrative center. Port Royal became part of the St. Helena Parish in 1712 (Figure 17). After Beaufort and the Port Royal area were permanently settled by the English colonists, the residents worked to make their own town as important as Charleston, but Charleston area planters and merchants dominated the General Assembly and were unwilling to allot tax money to develop and defend Port Royal (Gallway 1986:6-7).

During the initial settlement of the region, the production of naval stores was encouraged by the British government and provided an efficient economic system for colonists in the Low Country. Pitch, turpentine, resin, and tar were made of the vast stands of pine timber that needed to be cleared for the establishment of subsistence and cash crops (Gregorie 1961:20). Evidence of these harvesting activities includes many small circular tar kilns found throughout the region (Hart 1986). The withdrawal of the bounties for naval stores in 1725 resulted in a significant decrease in their production. During the 1720s and 1730s, the colonists found rice to be an economically viable cash crop that transplanted well in the marshy Low Country. As a consequence, great numbers of slaves were imported for use in the rice fields. Slave labor was essential for profitable rice production, with knowledgeable slaves (i.e., those taken from West African rice-producing societies) conducting and directing most of the rice growing and harvesting (Joyner 1984).

In the late 1730s, the Spanish in Florida offered freedom to all slaves who escaped the English and came to St. Augustine. The colony of Georgia, which had no slaves, was not affected, but the South Carolinians were distressed. At least 50 slaves escaped from St. Helena Parish, and the Stono Slave Rebellion was reportedly connected with the Spanish. England and Spain were soon at war, and Port Royal citizens were concerned that they would be caught in the midst of a Spanish attack and massive slave uprising (Gallway 1986). The Spanish were defeated in 1742, but England began a war with France in 1744, again threatening South Carolina. St. Helena Parish petitioned the colonial government in Charleston for assistance, but they were told to apply to the Crown. A bill passed in 1756 gave freedom to any slave (African American or Native American) who escaped from the Spanish and returned to South Carolina (Easterby 1958:82-83). A drought and smallpox epidemic caused additional hardship, and the market price of rice fell 70 per cent in five years as well. The result was an economic depression that ended only with the development of indigo agriculture.

Indigo was important for the high-quality blue dye that could be obtained from the plant. The dye was used for military uniforms and expensive clothing. Indigo production was actively promoted and subsidized by the British government. As a result, it was intensively cultivated between 1740 and 1776 (Pinckney 1976). The Revolutionary War ended the bounty and English markets for indigo, making it an unprofitable crop. After a collapse of the rice market in the late 1700s, Sea Island cotton was experimented with as a replacement for rice agriculture. Both crops were grown on coastal plantations, with low lying areas used as rice fields and the higher and drier lands plowed and planted with cotton.

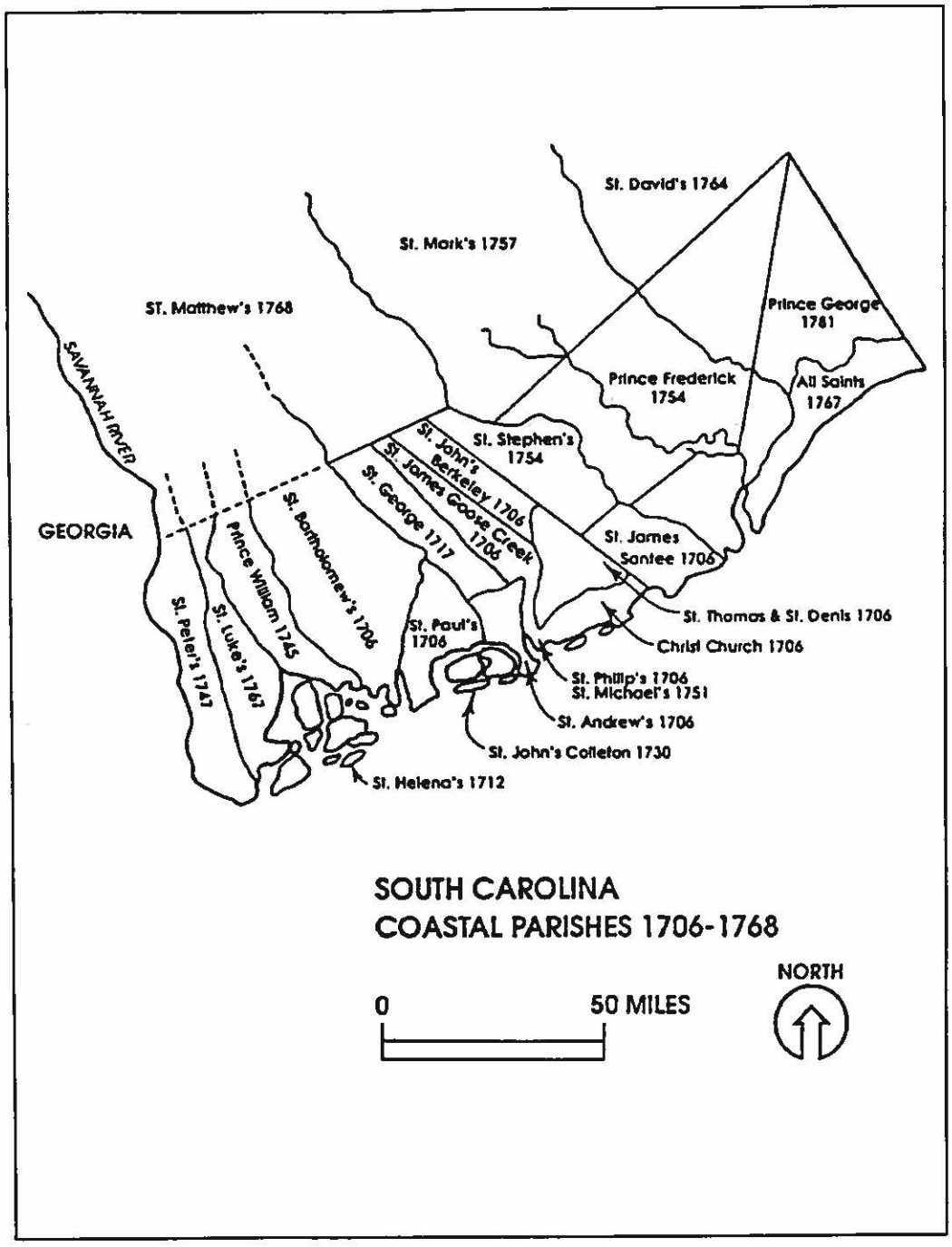


Figure 17. Map showing the coastal parishes of South Carolina.

Early Statehood Period

The colonies declared their independence from Britain in 1776, following several years of increasing tension due to unfair taxation and trade restrictions imposed by the British Parliament. Military conflict began in South Carolina when the Royal Navy attacked Fort Sullivan (later named Fort Moultrie) near Charleston in 1776. The British failed to take the fort, and the defeat bolstered enthusiasm throughout the colonies for the success of the rebellion. On their part, the British defeat discouraged further attack in the south until two years later, when they besieged and captured Savannah in late December 1778.

In 1780 the British, remembering their earlier defeat, ran their ships by the guns of Fort Moultrie and off-loaded infantry troops up the Ashley River for a land attack on Charleston (Lumpkin 1981:45). The rebel South Carolinians, not prepared for an attack from this direction, offered a weak defense, were besieged, and were entirely captured in May. Charleston subsequently became a base of operations for further British campaigns into the interior of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. The combined American and French victory over Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1782, however, effectively destroyed British military activity in the south and forced a negotiated peace (Lumpkin 1981). The 13 colonies gained full independence, and the English evacuated Charleston in December 1782. These troops were shipped north to join others in New York before they all returned to Britain.

South Carolinians were divided during the war. The people of the Low Country were predominantly, but not completely, rebels. Most of the loyalists resided in Charleston and in the interior of the state. After the United States won independence, many of the loyalists left South Carolina for Canada, Britain, the Bahamas, Jamaica, or farther west in America. Some of these loyalists later returned to South Carolina. In many cases, their confiscated property was returned and their punishment for assisting the British was reduced to paying a fine (Lambert 1987).

Antebellum Period

During the period between the end of the revolution and the beginning of the Civil War, cotton superseded rice as the most important cash crop produced on the Sea Islands. Rice remained an important crop, however, and was still widely cultivated in the Port Royal region. In most cases, a system of rice fields planted in areas adjacent to marsh and cotton fields planted in more upland areas became the typical arrangement on most Low Country plantations (Joyner 1984).

The Civil War

The harbor of Port Royal was attacked by a Union fleet on November 7, 1861. Five hours later, the two Confederate forts guarding the entrance, Fort Walker on Hilton Head Island and Fort Beauregard on St. Phillips, lowered their flags and surrendered. Sea Island plantation owners fled to the mainland, leaving behind the slaves who were convinced they would soon be free (Rose 1964:11-12). Union troops landed on Hilton Head uncertain of the Confederate retreat. Scouting parties soon discovered evidence of a hasty and ill-planned evacuation (Eldridge 1983:67). One account of the abandonment of Fort Walker reports:

> In this extremity, it was determined to abandon the fort. Back of this work was an open space of a mile, over which the defeated troops ran in panic, subject every moment to the fire of the fleet. They found shelter in the woods, through which they made their way across the peninsula to the mainland. The ground over which they fled was covered with their muskets and knapsacks (Guernesey and Alden 1866:181).

The entire Port Royal area was occupied by Federal troops. While the war was being fought, the United States government confiscated property in occupied territory for unpaid taxes. During this period, fervent abolitionists (mostly women) from the North arrived in the area to conduct the "Port Royal Experiment" (Pierson 1969). In the early part of the war, many in the North did not believe that the liberated slaves would labor without being forced to do so. The abolitionists persuaded the federal government to give freedmen small parcels of land, and the ex-slaves were encouraged to work for their own profit. Schools were opened to educate the freedmen. The experience in the Port Royal area proved that freedmen could be successful, self-sufficient farmers. It was hoped that this experiment would prepare freedmen for land ownership and stimulate economic independence through agriculture (Rose 1964).

Postbellum Period

The Civil War caused the demise of the slave/plantation system in South Carolina. Although many freedmen owned their small farms on the Sea Islands, farm tenancy emerged as a dominant form of agricultural land management toward the end of the nineteenth century throughout most of South Carolina (as well as the rest of the South). A portion of Stoeber's (1873) map shows this area during the late nineteenth century (Figure 18). The tenancy manifested itself in two basic forms (Brockington et al. 1985; Orser and Holland 1984; Trinkley 1983):

> Sharecropping was a system whereby the landowner provided all that the renter might need to tend and cultivate the land, i.e., draft animals, farming implements and tools, seed, and fertilizer. A variety of payment methods by the renter could be arranged. Usually, an agreed portion of the crop, i.e., a share, would be surrendered to the landowner. Sharecropping was appropriate when the tenant could not afford the capital outlay necessary to purchase seed, tools, and animals.
>
> Cash renting generally represented arrangements where an agreed sum of money was paid to the landowner by the tenant farmer. In these cases, the farmer was more independent and further removed from the landowner. He provided his own animals, feed, seed, and equipment. This system generally allowed small farmers to accrue larger sums of money, which was usually the preferred system by the farmers. Cash renting was also desirable to the landowner because it removed him from the uncertainties of the cotton market prices; removed the capital burden of supplying seed, fertilizer, and equipment; and assure a steady cash income.

Figure 18. Portion of Stoeber's (1873) Map.

The tenancy tenure system became a dominant land management form by the end of the nineteenth century. In the project area, however, the federal government altered the general pattern of subsistence and tenant farming. By World War I, the United States government had purchased much land in the project vicinity to form Parris Island.

History of the Naval Hospital Beaufort Property

In 1990, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted an overview survey to determine the likelihood that significant historic and/or archaeological resources might be present on the property. The following overview of the history of the U.S. Naval Hospital is taken primarily from a publication resulting from that effort (HARP 1990:7-8).

The city of Beaufort was established in 1711 and rapidly developed into a mercantile center to support the developing plantations in the area. Between 1731 and 1734, Fort Frederick (38BU102) was built along the Beaufort River to protect the approach to Beaufort. The fort was constructed of tabby walls about five feet thick and standing approximately four feet high. The horizontal dimensions of the fortification were approximately 125 feet by 75 feet. Barracks were constructed inside the fort walls. British regulars or provincial soldiers occupied the fort until 1758, when the structure was abandoned. Garrison size varied from two to 100 persons. The remains of the fort are within the boundary of Naval Hospital Beaufort.

During the American Revolution, in 1779, the American Militia initially repulsed a British attempt to occupy Beaufort. They were defeated later, however, by British troops from Fort Lyttelton and the HMS *Vigilant*. The British were forced to withdraw when Savannah fell to American troops in October 1779. When Charleston fell to the British in 1780, the area was again threatened. For the remainder of the revolution, scattered fighting took place between Tory and Patriot sympathizers in the Beaufort area.

Agricultural and mercantile interests again became the focus of the Beaufort area citizens after the revolution. Sea Island cotton became the principal agricultural crop, and until the start of the Civil War in 1861, its production greatly enriched the local planters and merchants. Following its abandonment, the land on which Fort Frederick was located became part of the John Joyner Smith plantation, known as Old Fort. It is unclear exactly when John Joyner Smith established Old Fort. He was born in 1790 and built a house in Beaufort in 1813 (38BU1046, located at 400 Wilmington St.) (Lowcountry Council of Governments 1979). The Smith property is depicted in the 1825 Mills Atlas (Figure 19). Old Fort Plantation was probably established between 1813 and 1825.

During the Civil War, the Smith plantation figured prominently. The 1st South Carolina Volunteers, the first officially recognized black regiment to be regularly mustered into the U.S. Army, camped on the grounds surrounding the house. The camp was called Camp Saxton after Brigadier General Rufus Saxton, military governor of the abandoned plantations in the Department of the South. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, a prominent Boston abolitionist and a captain in the newly organized 51st Massachusetts Infantry, was appointed by Saxton to take charge of the 1st South Carolina Volunteers. Colonel Higginson arrived on November 23, 1862, and described his first view of the camp, from on board the steamer which brought him to South Carolina:

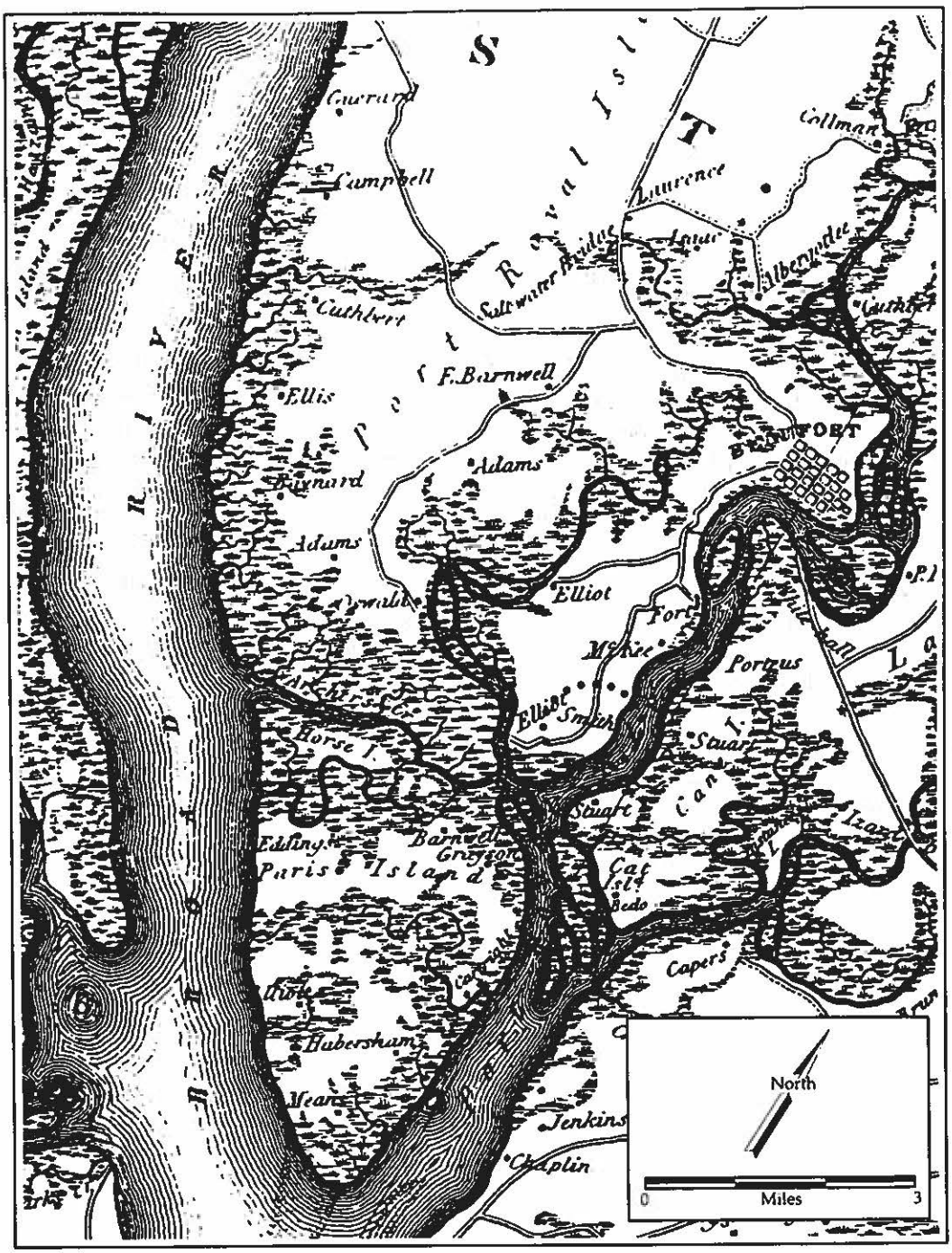


Figure 19. A Portion of the Beaufort District (Mills' Atlas, 1825) showing the Smith Property.

> we saw on a picturesque point an old plantation, with stately magnolia avenue, decaying house, and tiny church amid the woods . . . behind it stood a neat encampment of white tents (Higginson 1870).

On January 1, 1863, General Saxton had several thousand local freed slaves brought to the camp on the Smith plantation. At this meeting, they were first officially informed of the Emancipation Proclamation. The document was read to them during an emotionally charged three-hour ceremony.

Camp Saxton was placed in the National Register of Historic Places in February 1995. The camp was listed under criterion A (property that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history).

An 1864 map prepared for the U.S. Army shows the Old Fort Plantation and Fort Frederick (Figure 20). The "magnolia avenue" and what is assumed to be the main house are also depicted. Additionally, a depression to the west of the main house is depicted on the map, and a structure to the southwest of the main house. It is unknown if that structure is the church observed by Colonel Higginson. The location of this possible church on the 1864 map suggests that it may be in the 6.3 acre excess area that will be conveyed to Beaufort County or the town of Port Royal.

An interview with a long-time resident of Port Royal (Helen Foster, personal communication) revealed that she remembers a black cemetery near Fort Frederick during the 1920s-1930s. According to Ms. Foster, the cemetery was due west or a little south of west of the fort. This would place the cemetery in the 6.3 acre excess area that will be conveyed to Beaufort County or the town of Port Royal.

It remains unclear what happened to Old Fort plantation or the house following the Civil War. The plantation was broken up at some point, however; the land for the Naval Hospital Beaufort was acquired from multiple owners in 1945.

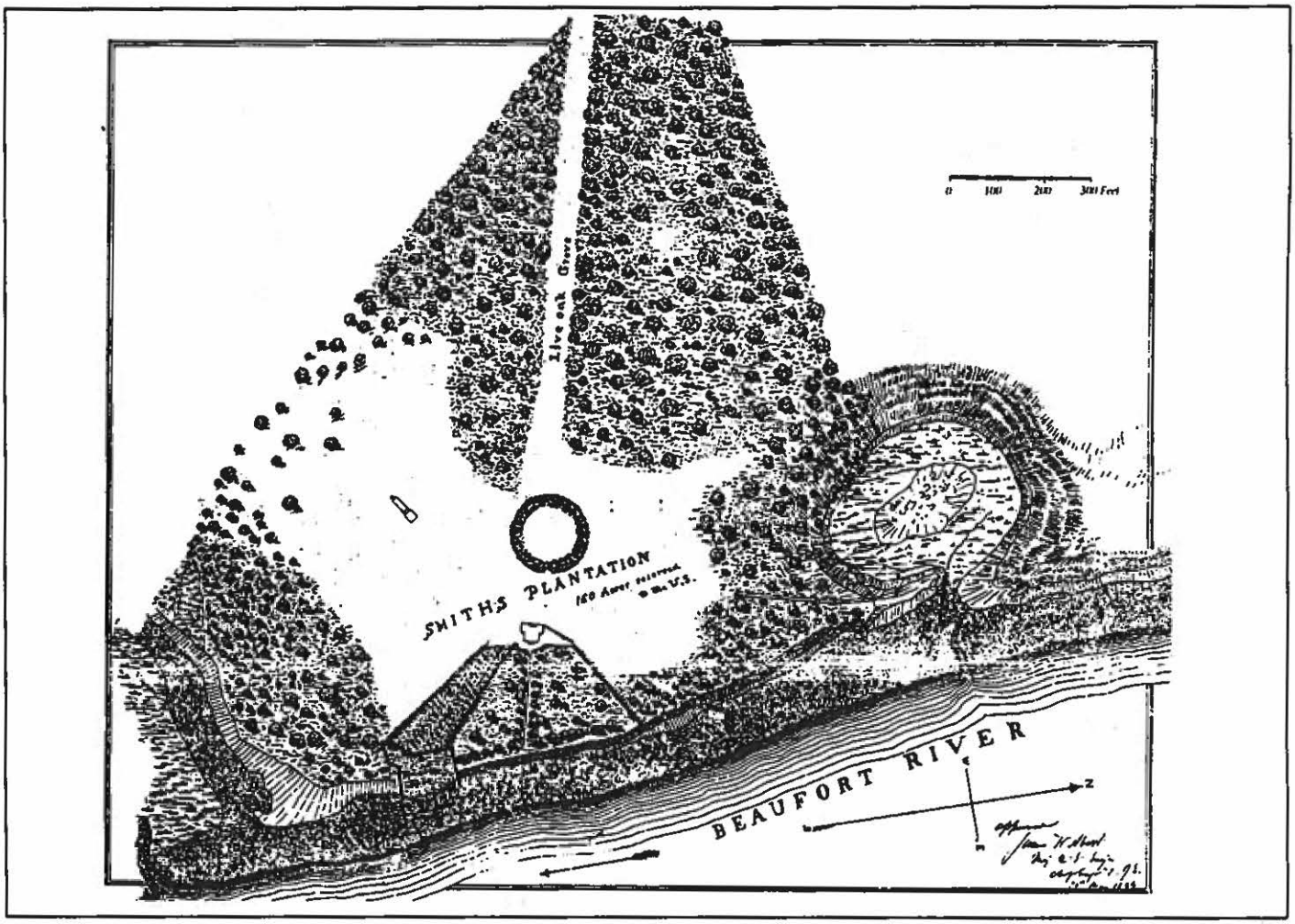


Figure 20. 1864 Map Prepared for the U.S. Army, approved 26 May 1864 by Major James W. Abert, Chief of Engineers, Department of the South, U.S. Army.

VII. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

A. Archaeological Research Methods

Literature and Records Search

A literature and records search was performed prior to the initiation of fieldwork. This search ascertained whether any previously recorded prehistoric and/or historic cultural resources were located on the study property, as well as what type of sites might be expected in the study area. This phase of the project involved review of the State Site Files at the University of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology for known archaeological sites and archaeological reports for the area. Additional research into the history and prehistory of the study area was conducted at the Garrow & Associates, Inc., corporate library in Atlanta and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia. The National Register of Historic Places listings and pending nominations were also examined.

Other sources included the HARP overview survey, soil survey data, topographic maps, and previous archaeological reports of the study area. This allowed the identification of known cultural resources in the study area and provided the basis for identifying parts of the study area with the potential to contain prehistoric and/or historic cultural resources.

Field Methods

The field methods during the Phase I survey included a walk over of the project tract to ascertain where shovel test pits could be excavated. High-probability areas, as defined by HARP (1990), were inspected through shovel tests at 30 m intervals. Additionally, any areas not presently occupied by structures were inspected. The portion of the tract investigated by South (1982) was not re-examined. In total, approximately 58 acres were examined via shovel tests. A total of 261 shovel tests was excavated across the tract (Figure 21). The 6.3 acre excess area to be conveyed to Beaufort County or the town of Port Royal was not investigated during the present survey. All soil from the shovel test pits was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth. A field record was maintained to document the location of shovel test pits, the soils encountered in the pits, and any artifacts recovered from the pits. The locations of the shovel test pits were also plotted on field maps during the survey. Additionally, surface collections were conducted in all disturbed or exposed areas.

To ensure consistent artifact recovery, all soils removed from the shovel tests were screened though 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth. A soil characterization, including a description of all strata or levels and their color, was recorded for all shovel tests. The soil colors in selected shovel tests were recorded using Munsell Soil Color Charts (1990), and notes were taken on soil thickness and texture.

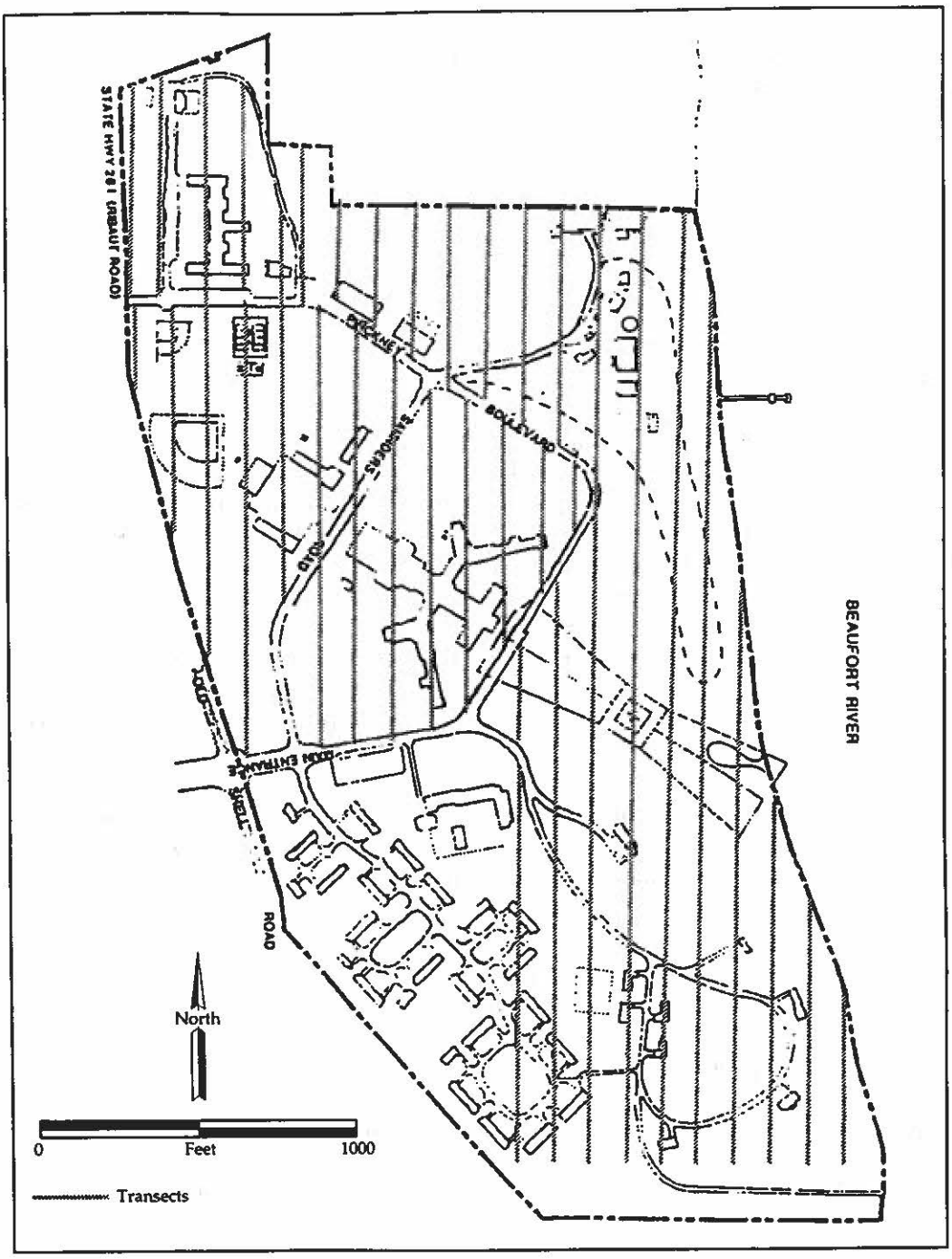


Figure 21. Location of transects investigated during the present survey.

Curation of Project Materials

The field notes, maps, photographs, and other technical materials generated as a result of this survey will be temporarily curated at the Garrow & Associates, Inc., corporate office in Atlanta. All of the materials will be delivered to the South Carolina SHPO for final curation upon conclusion of the project.

B. Results

In 1981, Stanley South excavated a series of 3 x 3 feet units across the Naval Hospital Beaufort property (South 1982). The units were laid out in a more or less north-south line adjacent to the Beaufort River. In total, South excavated 35 units. One of the units was within the bounds of Fort Frederick, which had been previously recorded as site 38BU102. The other units were on the Naval Hospital Beaufort property (Figure 22). All of the units were excavated as part of South's search for the French Charlesfort. He found no evidence of Charlesfort on the Naval Hospital Beaufort property, but did recover several artifacts suggesting the presence of a Civil War camp. The South Carolina state site form that South completed following the fieldwork included the entire Naval Hospital Beaufort property as part of the site. Several variables probably figured into South's decision to include the entire property within the site boundary. First, South was aware that John Joyner Smith's Old Fort plantation was near this site, and that the Smith plantation had been used by Union forces to set up Camp Saxton. Second, he recovered camp artifacts from a large area across the property. Third, defining the boundaries of this site was beyond his scope of work. As it turns out, his decision was a good one. Plantation and Civil War camp artifacts were recovered inland from South's excavations and in fact extended to the northwestern portion of the property.

During the present survey, approximately 45 percent of the Naval Hospital Beaufort tract was subjected to shovel testing during our survey. A total of 261 shovel tests was excavated. Of these shovel tests, 35 yielded artifacts. The recovered artifacts were concentrated primarily in two loci, with a few scattered artifacts recovered from a third locus.

Locus 1 was located in the northwest portion of the property (Figure 23). Materials recovered from this locus include a mix of modern artifacts with some materials that could date to the mid-to-late nineteenth century. The earlier artifacts include cut or wrought nails, tabby fragments, and one fragment of a brass rivet, possibly from a knapsack. Other artifacts include window glass, various kitchen glass fragments (including one amethyst fragment), and unidentified iron/steel fragments. Modern materials recovered include a fragment of asphalt, one asbestos shingle fragment, and several wire nails. Additionally, two Deptford cord marked sherds and one grit tempered sherd with indeterminate surface decoration were recovered from Locus 1. Artifacts collected during the survey are listed in Appendix A.

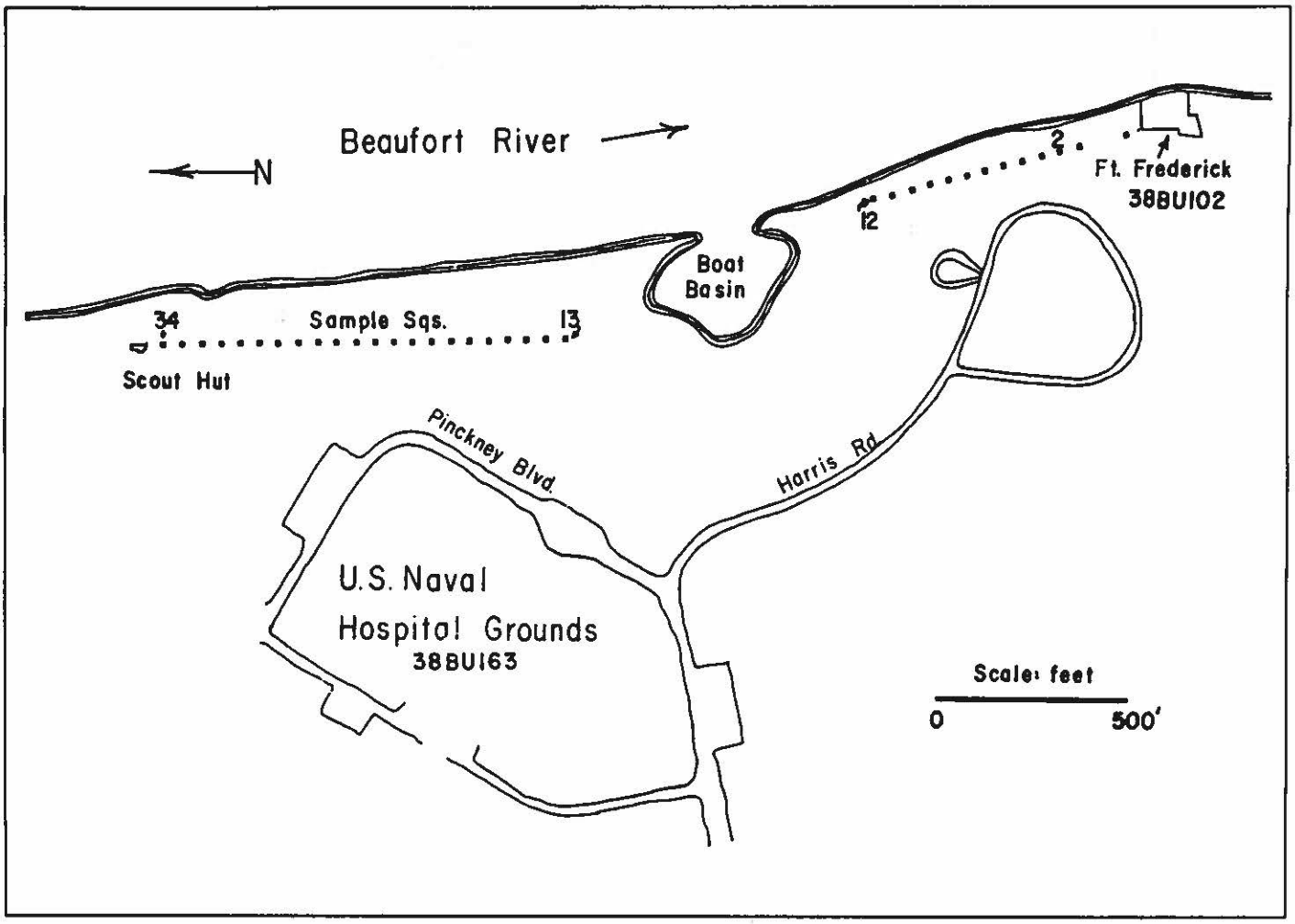


Figure 22. Sketch map illustrating the location of South's (1982) test units.

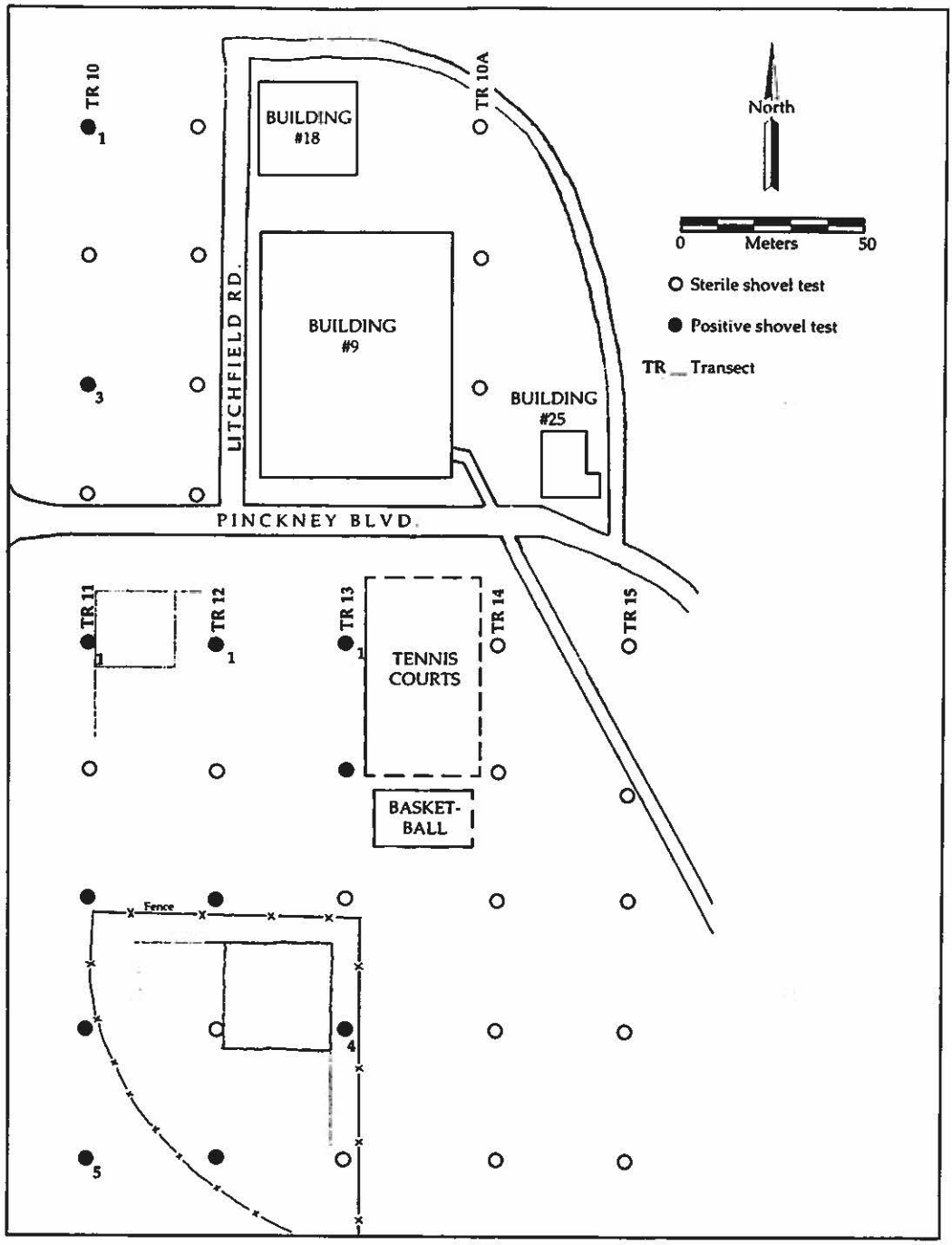


Figure 23. Shovel tests yielding artifacts in Locus 1.

Shovel tests in Locus 1 consistently revealed approximately 20 cm of 10YR 4/3 dark brown loamy sand overlying a 10YR 7/6 yellow sand subsoil. Some of the artifacts were recovered from a baseball field. In this area, the soils consisted of approximately five cm of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loam overlying approximately 10-15 cm of 10R 4/6 red clay capping the original soil. Beneath the red clay was a soil profile identical to that seen in other areas of the northwest portion of the property.

Locus 2 was located in the southeastern portion of the property (i.e., the area of the property that was once occupied by the Old Fort Plantation and Camp Saxton). Figure 24 illustrates the location of positive shovel tests in Locus 2. Locus 2 measures approximately 210 m north-south by 255 m east-west and includes a portion of the boundary drawn in the National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (1994) for Camp Saxton. There was a total of 17 positive shovel tests in Locus 2. As in Locus 1, the artifacts recovered from Locus 2 include a mix of prehistoric sherds as well as modern and early artifacts.

Prehistoric sherds include plain sand tempered (2), cord marked sand tempered (14), cord marked grit tempered (1), sand tempered indeterminate decoration (4), and grog tempered indeterminate decoration (1). Historic artifacts include one underglaze, blue Chinese porcelain sherd and one combed yellow clear glaze slipware sherd. Other artifacts include one olive green non-machine made bottle base, probably an ale bottle, of the size and color commonly seen on Civil War camp sites. Several other fragments of olive green bottle glass were also recovered.

A fragment of opaque blue bottle glass, with embossing probably is a fragment of a soda bottle. The embossing appears to be a "C" and probably indicates a locally made bottle. These bottles are very common on Civil War camp sites (Legg and Smith 1989, Legg et al. 1991).

Additionally, several wrought and cut nails were recovered from Locus 2. Also several sherds of cream colored ware and ironstone were recovered, as were various unidentifiable glass fragments and one clay pipe stem fragment. Modern artifacts include fragments of asbestos shingle, an asphalt roofing shingle, and wire nails.

An interesting feature in the approximate center of the southeastern artifact concentration is a (dry) depression measuring approximately 30 m north-south by 30 m east-west, and 3 m deep (Figure 25). This feature may have been a natural pond, or it may have been excavated as part of a formal garden during the occupation of Old Fort plantation. The feature is present on the 1864 map.

A few scattered artifacts were recovered from the northeastern portion of the property (Locus 3) (Figure 26). These included one unidentified molded table glass fragment, and one unidentified fragment of iron/steel. Also in Locus 3, two Thom's Creek punctate sherds were recovered. Additional testing around this shovel test yielded two sand tempered sherds of indeterminate decoration and one cut or wrought nail.

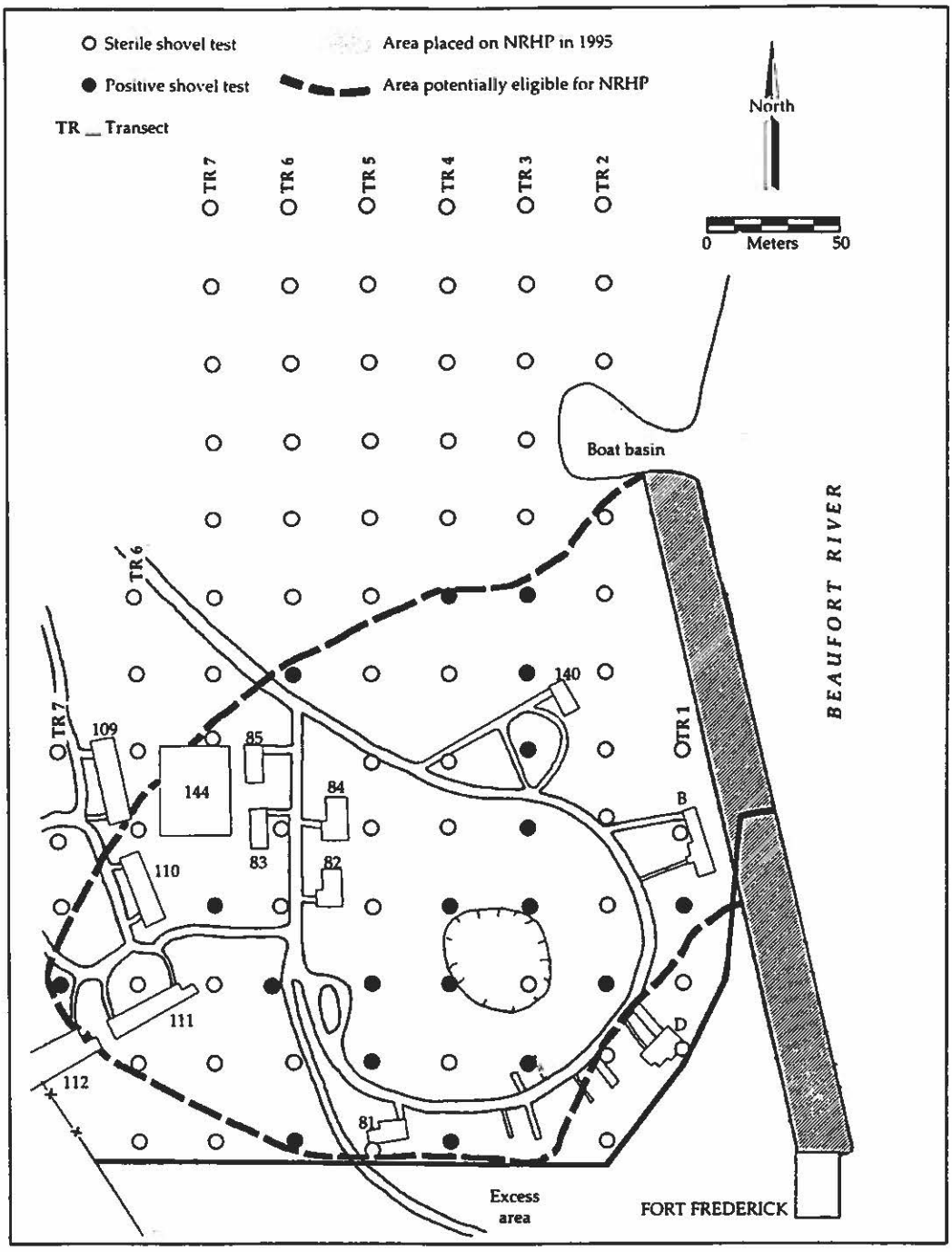


Figure 24. Shovel tests yielding artifacts in Locus 2.

Figure 25. Circular depression within Locus 2, view towards northwest.

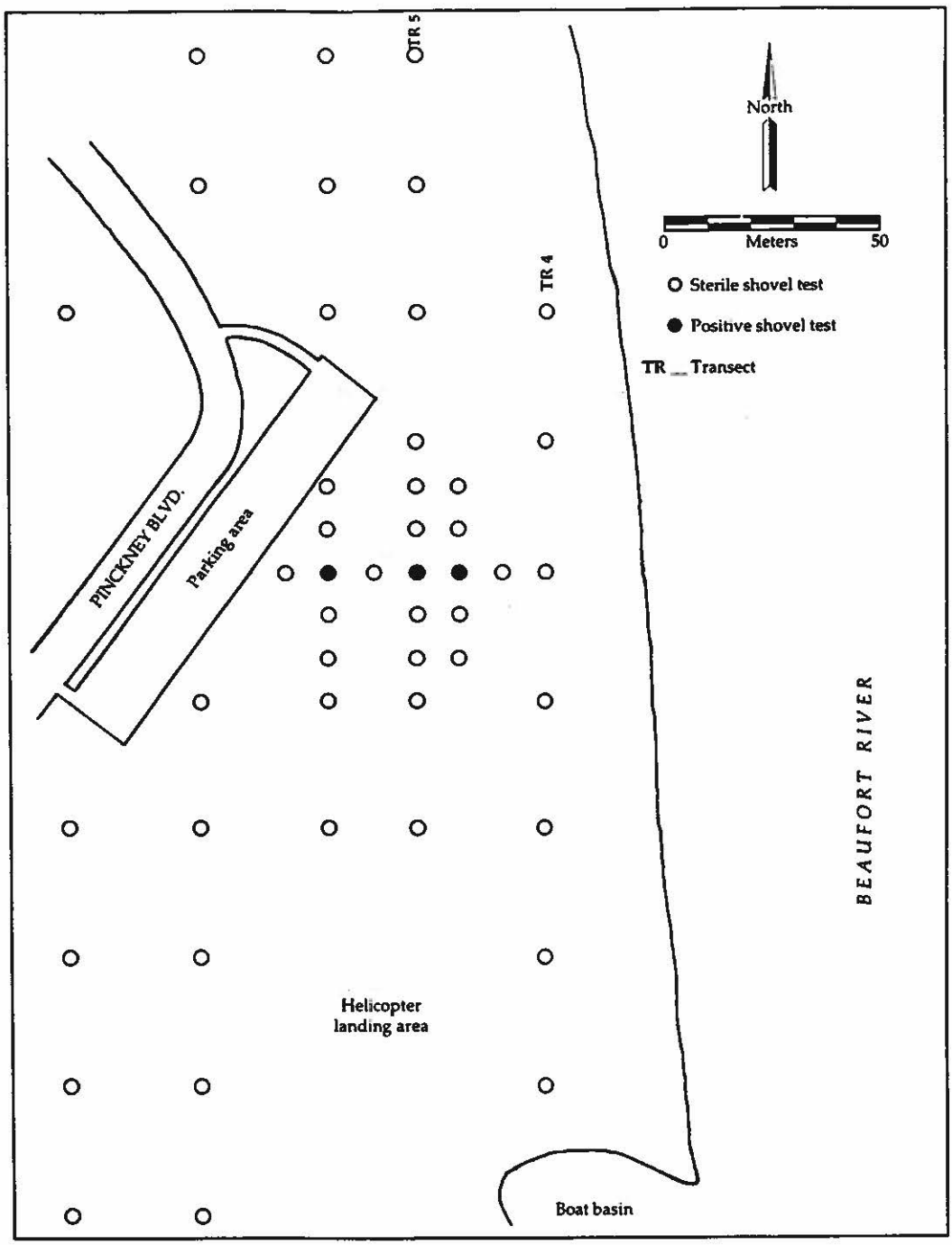


Figure 26. Shovel tests yielding artifacts in Locus 3.

C. Recommendations

The artifacts recovered from the Naval Hospital Beaufort were concentrated in two loci, with a scattering of artifacts in a third locus. In Locus 1, the artifacts were concentrated in an area approximately 150 m north-south by 105 m east-west. The artifacts from this locus are a mix of mid-nineteenth century and modern materials. The baseball fields in this area have been capped with clay and are therefore likely to contain intact features. This area should be considered sensitive. Testing should be conducted in this area before any ground-disturbing activities take place. The testing should include close-interval shovel testing and the excavation of 1 x 1 m test units to search for intact features and to more closely observe soil stratigraphy.

A scatter of artifacts was located in the northeastern portion of the property (Locus 3). The presence of Thom's Creek sherds in an apparent non-shell environment is of interest. However, close-interval (10 m) shovel testing in this area indicates that there is a very low potential for recovering significant data there. No further work is recommended for this portion of the property.

In the southeastern portion of the property (Locus 2), artifacts were recovered from an area approximately 210 m north-south by 255 m east-west. The artifacts from this locus are a mix of prehistoric sherds, eighteenth and nineteenth century materials, and modern artifacts. Several of the artifacts from Locus 1 are typically found on Civil War encampment sites. The artifact distribution is sparse. However, shovel testing of Civil War campsites at 38BU869 (Camp Baird) (Legg et al. 1991) and at 38CH964, 38CH965, and 38CH966 (Folly Island) (Legg and Smith 1989) yielded very few artifacts and suggested a very sparse distribution, but data recovery at these locations yielded an enormous number of features and data. Therefore, the lack of high concentrations of artifacts from this area does not necessarily indicate a low probability for intact features.

In 1995, Camp Saxton was placed in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A (property that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history). The area of artifact concentration in the southeast portion of the property (Locus 2) is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the present boundary established for that nomination (NRHP Nomination Form 1994). This portion of the site appears to be potentially eligible under criterion D (property that has yielded or is likely to yield information important to prehistory or history). Intensive testing should be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities. Testing should include close interval (10 m) shovel testing, metal detecting and mechanical stripping.

The 6.3 acre excess area which will be conveyed to Beaufort County or the town of Port Royal should also be considered a sensitive area. Historic research and informant interviews suggest that a cemetery and remains of the Old Fort Plantation church may be present in this area. Additionally, features associated with Camp Saxton could exist in this area. This area should be intensively tested prior to conveyance of this portion of the property. Testing should include close

interval (10 m) shovel testing, metal detecting and mechanical stripping to locate any remains of the church and features associated with Camp Saxton. Probing should be undertaken to locate the cemetery.

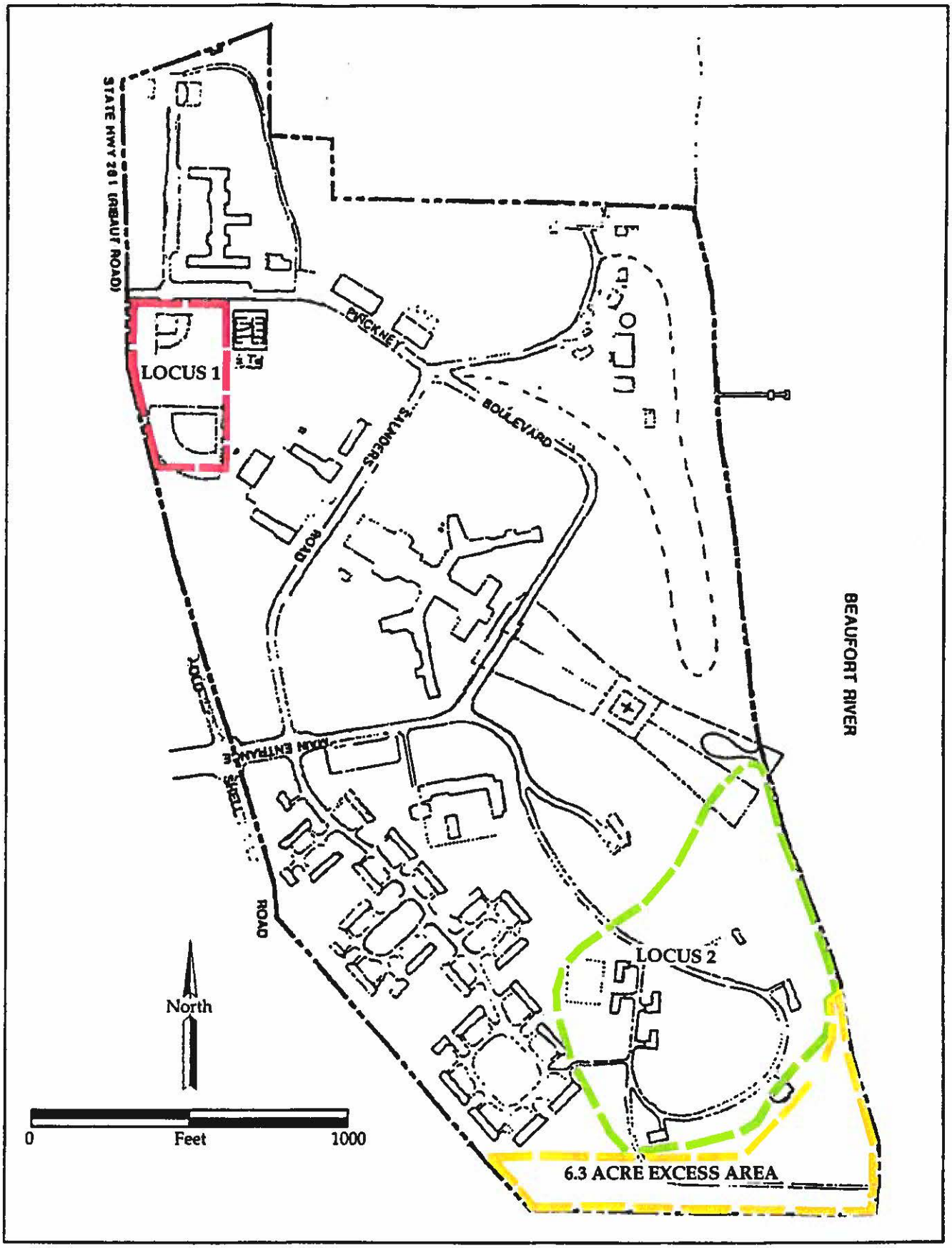


Figure 27. Site Map of Locus 1, Locus 2, and the Excess Area.

VIII. CONCLUSION AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The intensive architectural and historical survey of Naval Hospital Beaufort identified 61 buildings and structures at the installation. The majority of these properties were constructed between 1948 and 1956 when this area was acquired by the Federal government and the hospital complex established. Only one building, a small brick recreational lodge, pre-dates the Navy's acquisition of the property.

The buildings and structures constructed for Naval Hospital Beaufort are common forms of their period. The hospital is the largest building on the complex and it is five-stories in height with various wings or wards radiating from a central main section. Each wing or section was built in a rectangular form and decoration is limited to limestone trim around the windows. Other brick buildings in the complex are simple rectangular forms with minimal detailing. The housing units are representative of the Ranch style and most have been altered with added windows and siding materials. None of the inventoried properties were identified as possessing sufficient architectural character to be considered exceptionally significant.

The original and present mission of Naval Hospital Beaufort is to provide medical services for military personnel and their dependents in the region. The hospital rendered these services during the years of the Cold War including caring for casualties of the Korean and Vietnam Wars. Medical support is not considered a critical component within the context of the Cold War by the Department of the Defense. Medical services were the primary mission of the installation during the Cold War and no properties were identified as possessing exceptional significance within this context.

The main hospital building may be eligible for the National Register when it reaches fifty years of age in 1999 (Building 1). When it was built, it was considered the Navy's most modern hospital facility in the United States. The primary mission of the hospital was to serve Parris Island, regional military personnel, and their dependents. The hospital complex employed hundreds of civilians in the late 1940s and 1950s and had an important economic impact on the region. The building retains much of its original architectural form and plan and its National Register-eligibility should be reassessed on its fiftieth anniversary.

In addition to the architectural and historical inventory, a Phase 1 archaeological survey of Naval Hospital Beaufort was also completed as part of this project. Approximately 45 percent of the Naval Hospital Beaufort tract was subjected to shovel testing at 30 m intervals. A total of 261 shovel tests were excavated. The recovered artifacts were concentrated primarily in two loci, with a few scattered artifacts recovered from a third locus.

Locus 1, located in the northwest portion of the property, yielded prehistoric and modern artifacts, with some materials that could date to the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Locus 2, located in the

portion of the property once occupied by Old Fort plantation and the Civil War Camp Saxton, yielded artifacts commonly found on Civil War sites. Camp Saxton was placed in the National Register of Historic Places in February 1995. Locus 3, located in the northeast portion of the property, contained few scattered prehistoric and modern artifacts.

It is recommended that further testing be conducted in the Locus 1 area prior to any ground disturbing activities. Locus 2 is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion in the boundary established for the Camp Saxton nomination. Locus 3 does not appear to meet eligibility requirements for inclusion in the National Register.

Future management recommendations of the historic resources at Naval Hospital Beaufort are:

1. The intensive survey of Naval Hospital Beaufort resulted in the inventory of 61 buildings and structures. With one exception, all of these properties were built within the past fifty years as part of the hospital complex. None of the properties appear to possess exceptional historical or architectural significance to meet National Register criteria.

2. The main hospital building (Building 1) may meet National Register criteria when it reaches fifty years of age in 1999. Construction of the facility had an important impact on the economy of the region and the building is representative of the Navy's efforts to modernize its hospital facilities following World War II. A reassessment of the building's eligibility should occur when it becomes fifty years old.

3. Two archaeological sites are presently listed on the National Register: Fort Frederick, listed on 12/31/74, and; Camp Saxton listed on 2/2/95. In addition to these two sites, the Phase 1 archaeological survey identified two areas referred to as Locus 1 and Locus 2 as potentially eligible for National Register listing. Locus 1 is in the northwest corner of the hospital property and further testing should occur prior to any ground disturbing activity. Locus 2 is adjacent to the Camp Saxton site and a potentially-eligible area has been identified in this area. No other National Register-eligible archaeological sites were identified during this survey.

REFERENCES CITED

Anderson, David G.

1977 A History of Prehistory Archaeological Investigations in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina. *South Carolina Antiquities* 9(2).

1989 The Mississippian in South Carolina. In *Studies of South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 101-132. University of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.

1990 *Political Change in Chiefdom Societies: Cycling in the Late Prehistoric Southeastern United States.* Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

1992 Models of Paleoindian and Early Archaic Settlement in the Lower Southeast. In *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Research in the Lower Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective*, edited by D. G. Anderson, K. E. Sassaman, and C. Judge, pp. 28-47. Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia.

Anderson, David G., and Patricia A. Logan

1981 *Francis Marion National Forest Cultural Resources Overview.* U.S. Forest Service, Columbia, South Carolina.

Anderson, David G., and Glen T. Hanson

1988 Early Archaic Settlement in the Southeastern United States: A Case Study from the Savannah River Valley. *American Antiquity* 53:262-286.

Anderson, David G., Charles E. Cantley, and A. Lee Novick

1982 *The Mattassee Lake Sites: Archaeological Investigations Along the Lower Santee River in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina.* U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta.

Arms, Thomas S.

1994 *Encyclopedia of the Cold War.* New York: Facts of File.

Barry, John M.

1980 *Natural Vegetation of South Carolina.* University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Beaufort Naval Hospital Atlas. Public Information Office, Naval Hospital Beaufort.

"Beaufort Naval Hospital Eleven Years Old Today." *The Boot, Parris Island,* 29 April 1960.

"Beaufort Naval Hospital Has Fifth Anniversary Celebration." *Savannah Morning News,* 3 May 1954.

"Beaufort Naval Hospital Marks Anniversary." *Charleston News and Courier,* 6 May 1956.

"Beaufort Naval Hospital Marks Third Birthday." *Beaufort Gazette,* 8 May 1952.

"Beaufort Naval Hospital, Quarterly Sanitation Report, June 1949." Report in Vertical Files, Bureau of Medicine History Office, Washington, D.C.

Blanton, Dennis B., and Kenneth E. Sassaman
1989 Pattern and Process in the Middle Archaic Period in South Carolina. *In Studies of South Carolina Archaeology,* edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 53-72. University of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.

Blanton, Dennis B., Christopher T. Espenshade, and Paul E. Brockington Jr.
1986 *An Archaeological Study of 38SU83: A Yadkin Phase Site in the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina.* Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta. Submitted to South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia.

Braley, Chad O.
1982 *Archaeological Surveying, Testing, and Evaluation of the Pinckney Island National Wildlife Refuge, Beaufort County, South Carolina* Southeastern Wildlife Services, Athens, Georgia.

Braun, E. Lucy
1950 *Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America.* Hafner, New York.

Brockington, Paul E., Jr.
1971 A Preliminary Investigation of an Early Knapping Site in Southeast Georgia. *The University of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Notebook.* 3(2): 23-46.

Brockington, Paul E., Jr., Michael Scardaville, Patrick H. Garrow, David Singer, Linda France, and Cheryl Holt
1985 *Rural Settlement in the Charleston Bay Area: Eighteenth and Nineteenth Sites in the Mark Clark Expressway Corridor.* Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta. Submitted to South Carolina Department of Transportation, Columbia.

Brooks, Mark J., P. A. Stone, D. J. Colquhoun, and J. G. Brown
1989 Sea Level Change, Estuarine Development, and Temporal Variability in Woodland Period Subsistence-Settlement Patterning on the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. In *Studies of South Carolina Archaeology,* edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 91-100. University of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.

"Bureau of Medicine and Surgery."
1949 Report in Vertical Files, Bureau of Medicine History Office, Washington, D.C.

Caldwell, Joseph R., and Catherine McCann
1941 *Irene Mound Site.* University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Charles, Tommy, and James L. Michie
1992 South Carolina Paleo Point Data. In *Paleoindian and Early Archaic Research in the Lower Southeast: A South Carolina Perspective,* edited by D.G. Anderson, K.E. Sassaman, and C. Judge, pp. 242-247. Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, Columbia.

Claggett, Stephen R., and John S. Cable (compilers)
1982 *The Haw River Sites: Archaeological Investigations at Two Stratified Sites in the North Carolina Piedmont.* Gilbert Commonwealth Associates, Inc., Jackson, Michigan.

Coe, Joffre L.
1964 The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 54(5). Philadelphia.

Colquhoun, Donald R., and Mark J. Brooks
1986 New Evidence for Eustatic Components in Late Holocene Sea Levels. *Geoarchaeology* 3:275-291.

Colquhoun, Donald R., Mark J. Brooks, James L. Michie, William B. Abbott, Frank W. Stapor, Walter H. Newman, and Richard R. Pardi
1981 Location of Archaeological Sites with Respect to Sea Level in the Southeastern United States. In *Striae, Florilegiem Florinis Dedictum* 14, edited by L. K. Kenigsson and K. Paabo, pp. 144-150.

Colleta, Paolo E.
1985 *United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic.* Westport, Connecticut, Greenwood Press.

Covington, James W.
1978 Stuart's Town: The Yemassee Indians and Spanish Florida. *The Florida Anthropologist* 21:8-13.

Crook, Morgan R., Jr.
1986 *Mississippi Period Archaeology of the Georgia Coastal Zone.* The University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology, Georgia Archaeological Research Design Papers 1. Athens.

Department of the Navy.
1953 *The History of the Medical Department of the United States Navy in World War II, A Narrative and Pictorial Volume.* Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office.

DePratter, Chester B.
1979 Ceramics. In *The Anthropology of St. Catherines Island 2: The Refuge-Deptford Mortuary Complex,* edited by D. H. Thomas and C. S. Larson, pp. 109-132. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History 56(1).

Dobyns, Henry
1983 *Their Number Became Thinned: Native American Population Dynamics in Eastern North America.* University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

Easterby, J. H. (editor)
1958 *The Colonial Records of South Carolina: The Journal of the Commons House of Assembly September 10, 1746 - June 13, 1747.* South Carolina Archives Department, Columbia.

Eldridge, Daniel
1983 *The Third New Hampshire and All About It.* E. B. Stillings, Boston.

Espenshade, Christopher T., and Paul E. Brockington Jr. (compilers)
1989 *An Archaeological Study of the Minim Island Site: Early Woodland Dynamics in Coastal South Carolina.* Brockington and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District.

Espenshade, Christopher T., Linda Kennedy, and Bobby G. Southerlin
1993 *What is a Shell Midden? Data Recovery Excavations of Thom's Creek and Deptford Shell Middens, 38BU2, Spring Island, South Carolina.* Brockington and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to Spring Island Plantation, Spring Island, South Carolina.

Fagg, Daniel W., Jr.
1970 St. Giles' Seigniory: The Earl of Shaftsbury Carolina Plantation. *South Carolina Historical Magazine* 71(1):119-125.

Ferguson, Leland G.
1971 *South Appalachian Mississippian.* Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
1975 *Mississippian Artifacts and Geography.* Paper presented at the 1975 meeting of the Southern Anthropological Society, Clearwater Beach, Florida.

Frankel, Benjamin, ed.
1992 *The Cold War, 1945-1991.* Washington, D.C., Manly Inc., 1992.

Gallway, Alan
1986 *Jonathan Bryan and the Formation of a Planter Elite in South Carolina and Georgia.* University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor.

Gardner, William H.
1974 *The Flint Run Paleo Indian Complex: A Preliminary Report 1971 through 1973 Seasons.* Catholic University of America, Archaeology Laboratory, Occasional Paper No. 1. Washington, D.C.

Goodyear, Albert C.
1979 *A Hypothesis for the Use of Cryptocrystalline Raw Materials Among Paleo-Indian Groups of North America.* The University of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series 156. Columbia.

Goodyear, Albert C., James L. Michie, and Tommy Charles
1989 The Earliest South Carolinians. *In Studies of South Carolina Archaeology,* edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 19-52. University of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.

Gregorie, Anne K.
1961 *Christ Church 1706-1959: A Plantation Parish in the South Carolina Establishment.* The Dalcho Historical Society, Charleston.

Guernesey, Alfred H., and Henry M. Alden
1866 *Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War.* The Fairfax Press, New York. Reprinted by Harper and Brothers, New York.

Hart, Linda
1986 *Excavations at the Limerick Tar Kiln Site--38BK462.* Cultural Resources Management Report 86-52. U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Forest Service, Columbia, South Carolina.

Herman, Jan
1995 Naval Bureau of Medicine Historian. Personal Interview. 27 September 1995.

Hilton, William
1664 *A Relation of a Discovery Lately Made on the Coast of Florida.* Reprint by Hilton Head Publishing Company, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

Hoffman, Paul E.
1983 Legend, Religious Idealism, and Colonies: The Point of Santa Elena in History, 1552-1556. *The South Carolina Historical Magazine* 84:59-71.

Holmgren, Virginia C.
1959 *Hilton Head: A Sea Island Chronicle.* Hilton Head Publishing Company, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

Howard, James D., Chester B. DePratter, and Robert W. Frey
1980 Excursions in Southeastern Geology: The Archaeology-Geology of the Georgia Coast. *The Geological Society of America, Guidebook* No. 20.

Joyner, Charles
1984 *Down by the Riverside.* University of Chicago Press, Urbana.

Kennedy, Linda and Christopher T. Espenshade
1991 *Data Recovery Investigations at Four Wilmington Phase Sites (38BU132, 38BU372, 38BU1236, and 38BU1241): A Study in Middle Woodland Subsistence Strategies, Beaufort County, South Carolina.* Brockington and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to Colleton River Plantation, L.P., Bluffton, South Carolina.

Lambert, Robert Stansbury
1987 *South Carolina Loyalists in the American Revolution.* University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Legg, James B., and Steven D. Smith
1989 *"The Best Ever Occupied . . . "Archaeological Investigations of a Civil War Encampment on Folly Island, South Carolina.* South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia.

Legg, James B., Christopher T. Espenshade, and Lynn M. Snyder
1991 *Camp Baird: Archaeological and Historic Investigations of the Autumn 1864 Encampment of the 32nd US Colored Infantry, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.* Brockington and Associates, Atlanta. Submitted to Greenwood Development Corporation, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

Lepionka, Larry, Donald Colquhoun, Rochell Marrinan, David McCollum, Mark Brooks, John Foss, William Abbott, and Ramona Grunden
1983 The Second Refuge Site: Location 22 (38JA61), Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, Jasper County, South Carolina. The University of South Carolina at Beaufort, Beaufort, South Carolina.

Lowcountry Council of Governments
1979 *Historic Resources of the Lowcountry*. Yemassee, South Carolina.

Lumpkin, Henry
1981 *From Savannah to Yorktown: The American Revolution in the South*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia.

Lyon, Eugene
1984 *Santa Elena: A Brief History of the Colony, 1566-1587*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Research Manuscript Series 193.

Michie, James L.
1977 *Late Pleistocene Human Occupation of South Carolina*. Senior Honors Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Milanich, Jerald T.
1971 The Deptford Phase: An Archaeological Reconstruction. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

"Naval Hospital Beaufort, Atlas."
1962 Annual Report in Vertical Files, Bureau of Medicine History Office, Washington, D.C.

"Naval Hospital Beaufort, South Carolina Command Histories, 1966-1994."
Command Histories on file at the Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.

Orser, Charles E., and Claudia C. Holland
1984 Let us Praise Famous Men, Accurately: Toward a More Complete Understanding of Postbellum Southern Agricultural Practices. *Southeastern Archaeology* (3)2:111-120.

Packard, Francis R.
1931 *History of Medicine in the United States*. New York, Hafner Press, reprint ed. 1963.

Pierson, Elizabeth Ware
1969 *Letters From Port Royal*. Harvard University, Boston.

Pinckney, Elise
1976 Indigo. *American Dyestuffs Review* March.

Quattlebaum, Paul
1956 *The Land Called Chicora, the Carolinas under Spanish Rule with French Intrusions, 1520-1670.* The University of Florida Press, Gainsville.

Ramenofsky, Anne P.
1982 *The Archaeology of Population Collapse: Native American Response to the Introduction of Infectious Disease.* Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, Seattle.

Rose, Willie Lee
1964 *Rehearsal for Reconstruction: The Port Royal Experiment.* Oxford University Press, London.

Rowland, Lawrence S.
1978 *Eighteenth Century Beaufort: A Study of South Carolina's Southern Parishes to 1800.* Ph.D. dissertation, Department of History, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Salley, A. S. Jr.
1911 *Narratives of Early Carolina.* C. Scribner's Sons, New York.

Sassaman, Kenneth E., Mark J. Brooks, Glen T. Hanson, and David G. Anderson
1990 Native American Prehistory of the Middle Savannah River Valley. *Savannah River Research Papers* 1. Occasional Papers of the Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Smith, Marvin T.
1984 *Depopulation and Culture Change in the Early Historic Period Interior Southeast.* Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Struck, W. M.
1980 *Soil Survey of Beaufort and Jasper Counties, South Carolina.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

Trinkley, Michael

1983 Ceramics of the Central South Carolina Coast. *South Carolina Antiquities* 12:1-35.

1985 The Form and Function of South Carolina's Early Woodland Shell Rings. In *Structure and Process in Southeastern Archaeology*, edited by Roy S. Dickens Jr. and H. Trawick Ward, pp. 102-118. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

1987 Archaeological Survey of Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina. *Chicora Foundation Research Series* No. 9. Chicora Foundation, Columbia.

1989 An Archaeological Overview of the South Carolina Woodland Period: It's the Same Old Riddle. In *Studies of South Carolina Archaeology*, edited by Albert C. Goodyear III and Glen T. Hanson, pp. 73-90. University of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology Anthropological Studies 9. Columbia.

1990 An Archaeological Context for the South Carolina Woodland Period. *Chicora Foundation Research Series* No. 22. Chicora Foundation, Columbia.

1991 Further Investigations of Prehistoric and Historic Lifeways on Callawassie and Spring Islands, Beaufort County, South Carolina. *Chicora Foundation Research Series* No. 23. Chicora Foundation, Columbia.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1990 *The Historical and Archaeological Resources Protection Plan for Naval Hospital Beaufort*. Prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.

U.S. Government.

1947. *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II: History of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the Civil Engineering Corps, 1940-1946, vol 1*. Washington D.C., Government Printing Office.

"U.S. Naval Hospital Souvenir Edition." *Beaufort Gazette*. 28 April 1949, unpaginated.

Waring, Antonio J. Jr.

1961 Fluted Points on the South Carolina Coast. *American Antiquity* 26:550-552.

1968 Fiber-Tempered Pottery and Its Cultural Affiliation on the Georgia-Carolina Coast. In *The Waring Papers*, edited by Stephen Williams, pp. 253-255. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

APPENDIX A - CATALOG OF INVENTORIED PROPERTIES

Building Number	Construction Date	National Register Eligible
1. Building 1	1949	NO
2. Building 7	1949	NO
3. Building 8	1948	NO
4. Building 9	1949	NO
5. Building 12	1949	NO
6. Building 13	1948	NO
7. Building 14	1948	NO
8. Building 15	1948	NO
9. Building 16	1948	NO
10. Building 17	1948	NO
11. Building 18	1948	NO
12. Building 19	1948	NO
13. Building 20	1948	NO
14. Building 21	1948	NO
15. Building 22	1948	NO
16. Building 24	ca. 1940	NO
17. Building 25	1946	NO
18. Building 26	1948	NO
19. Building 29	1948	NO
20. Building 38	1951	NO
21. Building 39	1951	NO
22. Building 40	1956	NO
23. Building 49	1957	NO
24. Building 53	1950	NO
25. Building 81	1956	NO
26. Building 82	1956	NO
27. Building 83	1956	NO
28. Building 84	1956	NO
29. Building 85	1956	NO
30. Building 101	1956	NO
31. Building 102	1956	NO
32. Building 103	1956	NO
33. Building 104	1956	NO
34. Building 105	1956	NO
35. Building 106	1956	NO
36. Building 107	1956	NO
37. Building 108	1956	NO
38. Building 109	1956	NO
39. Building 110	1956	NO
40. Building 111	1956	NO
41. Building 112	1956	NO
42. Building 113	1956	NO

43.	Building 114	1956	NO
44.	Building 115	1956	NO
45.	Building 116	1956	NO
46.	Building 117	1956	NO
47.	Building 118	1956	NO
48.	Building 119	1956	NO
49.	Building 120	1956	NO
50.	Building 121	1956	NO
51.	Building 122	1956	NO
52.	Building 123	1956	NO
53.	Building 124	1956	NO
54.	Building 125	1956	NO
55.	Building 134	1966	NO
56.	Building 140	1965	NO
57.	Quarters B	1948	NO
58.	Quarters D	1949	NO
59.	Building 1A	1949	NO
60.	Mechanical Building/Gate 2	ca. 1985 89	NO
61.	Pump Station/ Gate 2	ca. ~~1980~~ 65	NO

BUILDING 1 - NAVAL HOSPITAL

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The Naval Hospital is a three- to five-story steel and concrete building with an exterior surface of brick veneer. The building rests on a full basement which has an exterior foundation of granite. Above the granite is a belt course and panels of limestone. The exterior wall surface above the limestone panels is composed of five-course common bond brick. Windows are original two-over-two horizontal aluminum double-hung sash. Windows on the first floor have limestone surrounds while those on the upper floors have limestone connecting sills and lintels. The building has a flat roof of gravel and tar and at the roofline is limestone coping. Entrances have aluminum and glass doors added in the 1970s.

Building 1 of the hospital is composed of the east five-story wing. This wing contains the primary entrance to the building. A one-story limestone entry portico shelters the entrance on this facade. The portico has curved corners and rests on two limestone piers. Both piers are inscribed "United States Naval Hospital." Leading to the portico are granite steps with aluminum handrails. Flanking the entrance are limestone panels upon which are two wall sculptures depicting winged male and female figures. The main entrance is composed of aluminum and glass doors, sidelights, and transom.

The five-story section of Building 1 is flanked by two-story wings. The five story sections's east facade is composed of three bays. The central bay windows have surrounds of limestone panels which extend to the roofline. These windows are original two-over-two and two-over-three

aluminum double-hung sash. The spandrels between the windows have green tinted fiberglass panels. Windows which flank this central bay have limestone surrounds. On the east facade of the two-story wings, the second floor windows are separated by corbelled and sailor course brick.

On the north facade of the two-story wing of Building 1 is a first floor entrance with a limestone surround and elliptical canopy. Leading to this entrance are granite steps and an aluminum handrail. The first floor entrance has aluminum and glass double doors and a single-light transom. A steel fire escape has been added to the second story and a steel fire door has replaced an original window opening.

On the south facade of the two-story wing of Building 1 is an entrance with a limestone surround and elliptical canopy. This entrance has aluminum and glass doors with a single-light transom. On the north and south facades of the five-story wing, the first two floors are stepped back from the main section.

The southeast three-story wing of the complex is designated as Building 6. This building has a three-story bay on the northeast and southwest facades which contain interior staircases. This bay contains a three-story rectangular window with original structural glass blocks and a limestone surround. Adjacent to this bay are entrances with limestone surrounds and aluminum and glass doors and transoms. In the southeastern section of this wing the windows have green tinted fiberglass panels. The southeast corner bay of Building 6 has a solarium on each floor with connecting rows of two-over-two sash windows. The southwest facade of this bay has a three-story window of structural glass blocks and a limestone surround. An entrance at this bay has an aluminum and glass door and transom.

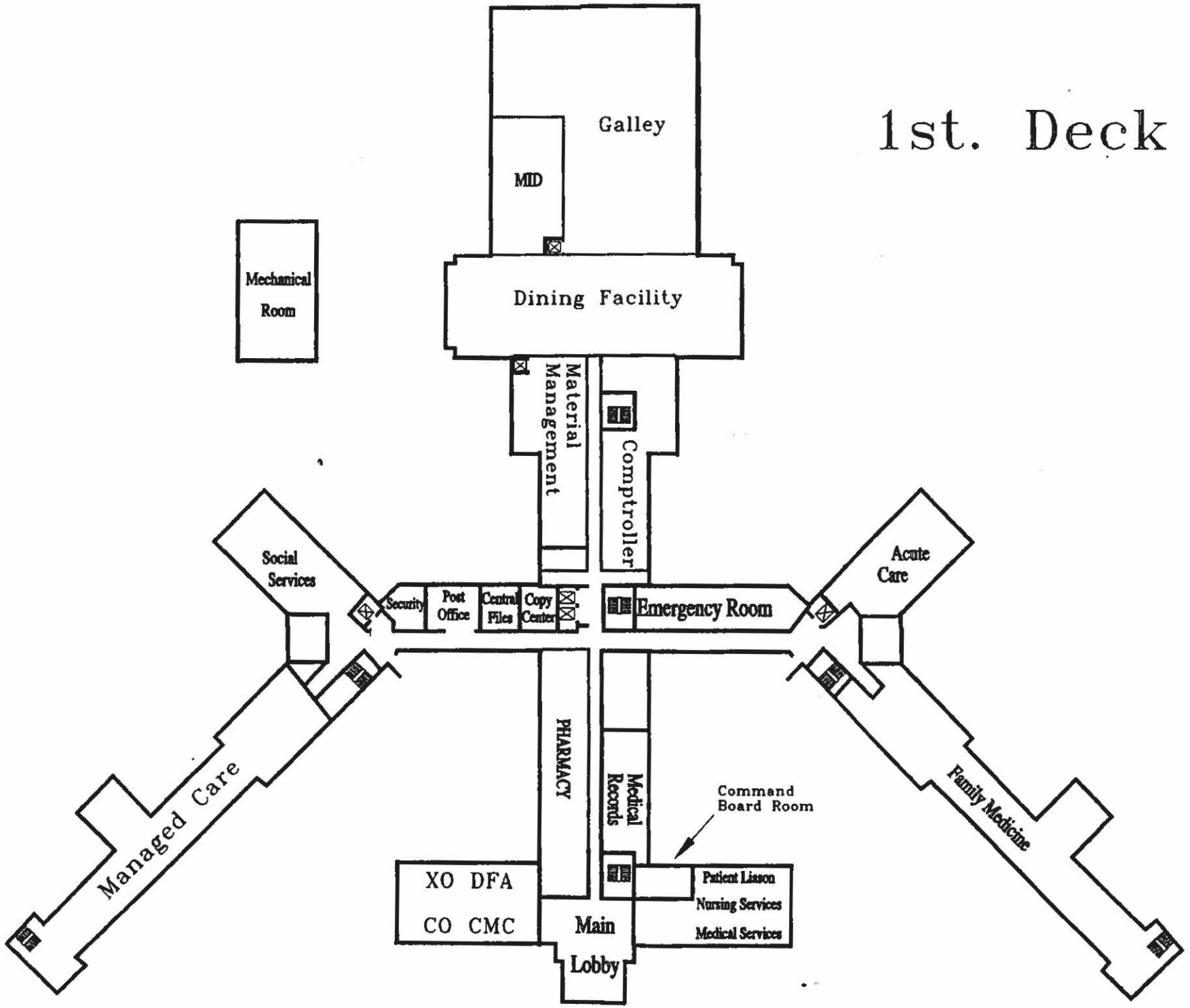
At the connecting bay of Building 4 and Building 6 is an entrance with aluminum and glass double doors and transom. Attached to this facade is an acrylic canopy supported by metal posts. At the roofline of this connecting bay is a sundeck with a concrete elliptical canopy supported by steel posts. Leading to this deck are aluminum and glass double doors.

Building 4 consists of a three-story wing. On the southwest facade of this wing is an entrance with a limestone surround, elliptical canopy, and aluminum and glass doors. Original window openings on the second and third floors of this facade have been removed for the installation of fire doors and fire stairs.

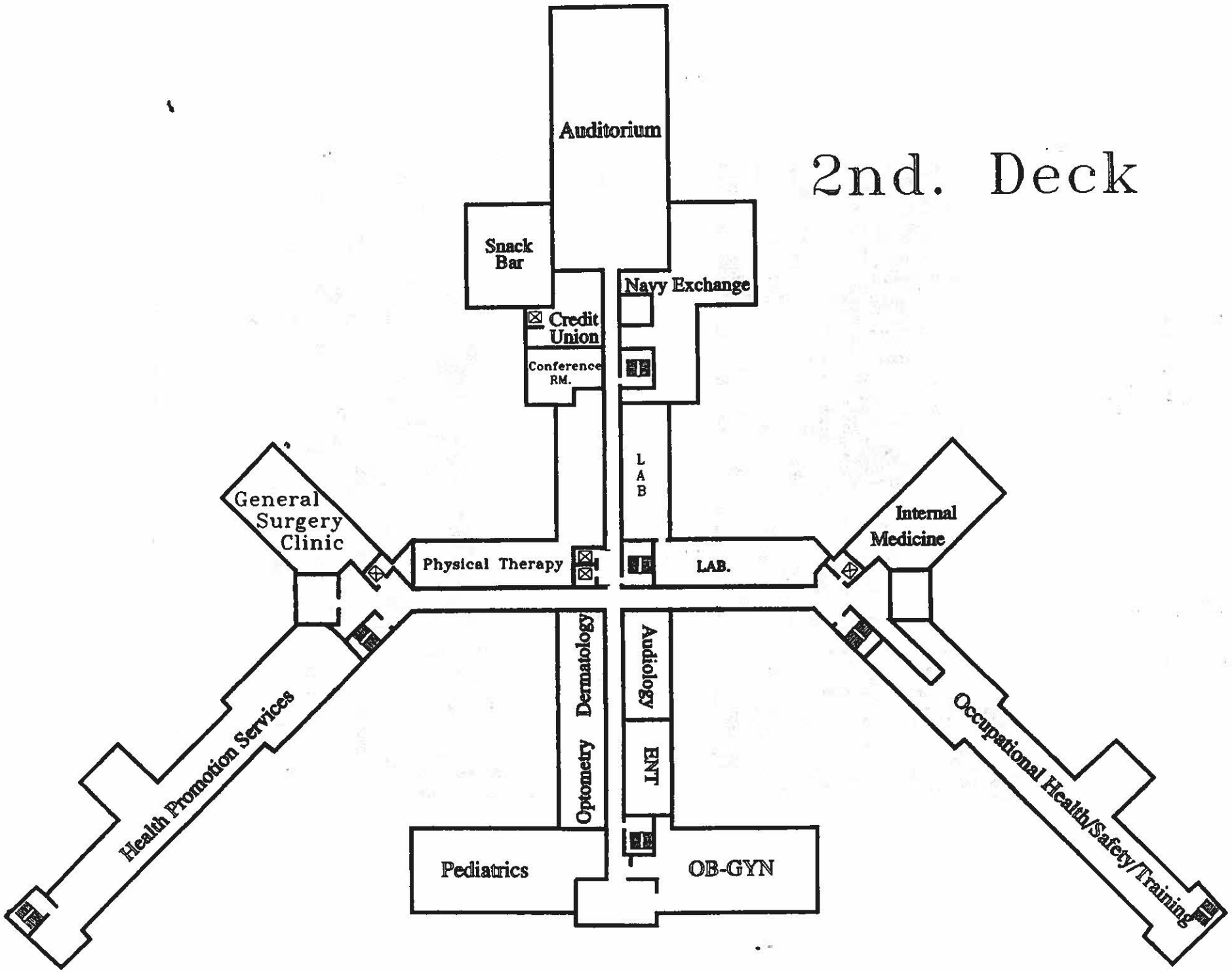
Building 2 is composed of five floors and the connecting three-story auditorium wing. On the south facade of this building are two loading docks of cast concrete. These loading docks have concrete and metal canopies supported by steel and concrete posts. This south facade has an extended two-story wing. On the south facade of the two-story wing is a bay window with a shed roof containing connecting three-over-three horizontal sash aluminum windows.

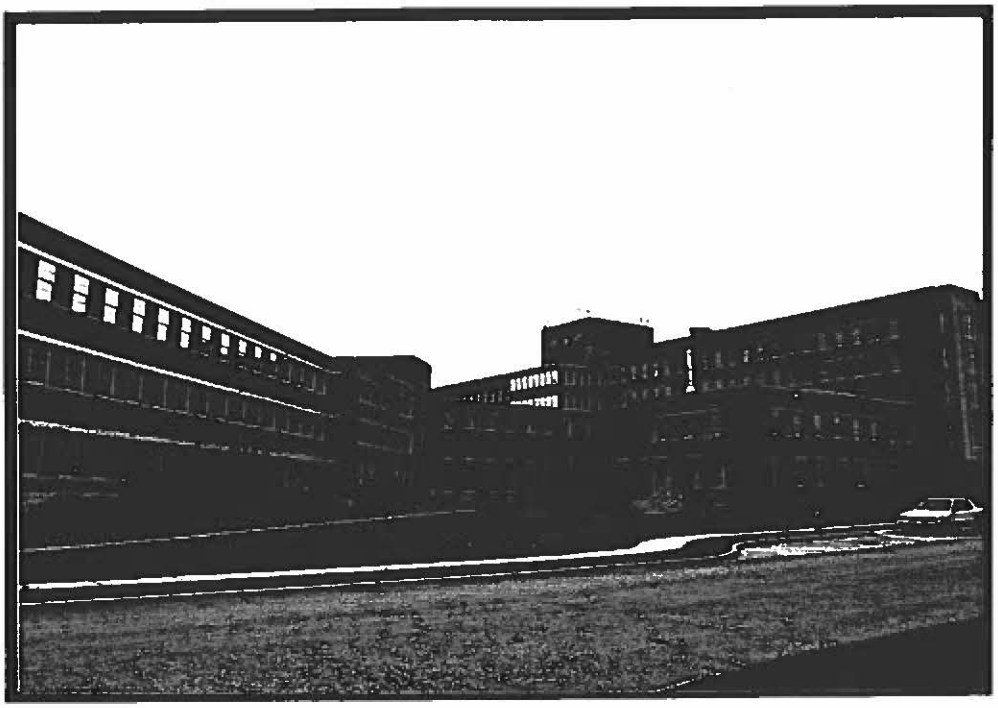
At the connecting section of Buildings 2, 4, and 6 is a fourth and fifth floor solarium. These two floors have connecting two-over-two aluminum sash windows. Between the two floors are green fiberglass panels. Entrances into Building 2 from the loading docks contain ca. 1973 steel and glass fire doors.

1st. Deck

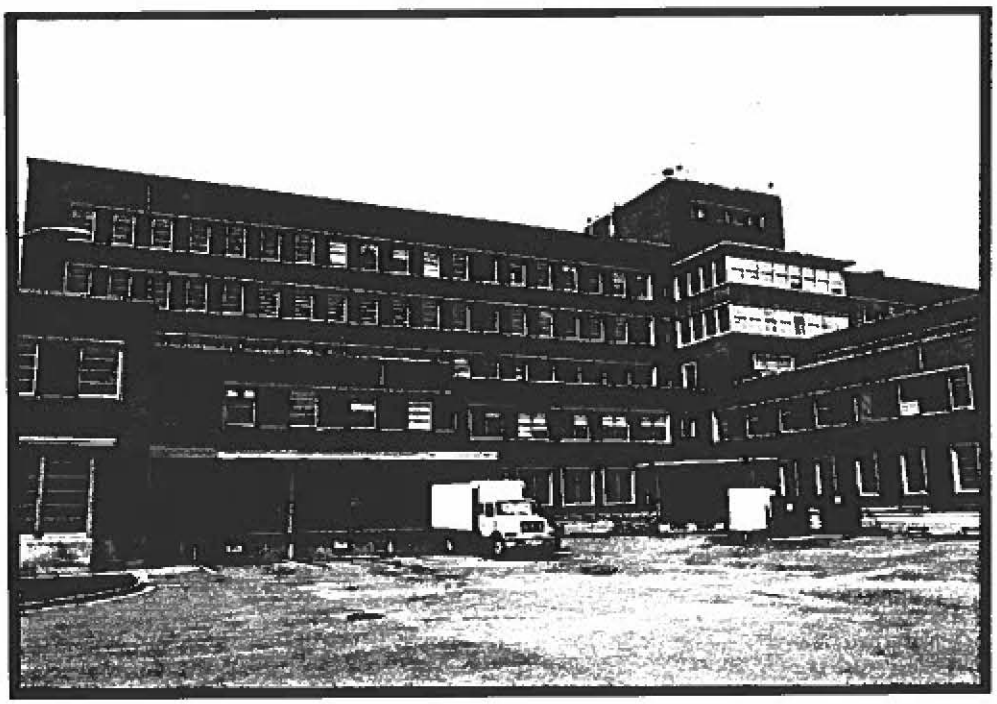

Galley
MID
Mechanical Room
Dining Facility
Material Management
Comptroller
Social Services
Security
Post Office
Central Files
Copy Center
Emergency Room
Acute Care
PHARMACY
Medical Records
Command Board Room
Managed Care
Family Medicine
XO DFA
CO CMC
Main Lobby
Patient Liason
Nursing Services
Medical Services

2nd. Deck

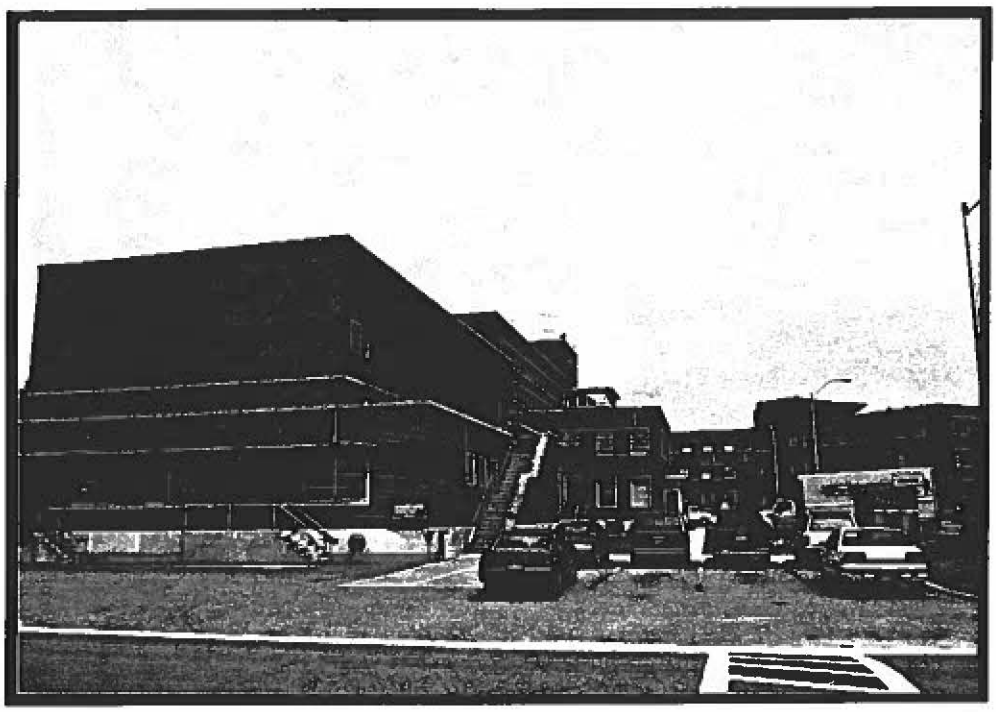

Auditorium
Snack Bar
Navy Exchange
Credit Union
Conference RM.
L A B
General Surgery Clinic
Physical Therapy
LAB.
Internal Medicine
Health Promotion Services
Optometry
Dermatology
Audiology
ENT
Occupational Health/Safety/Training
Pediatrics
OB-GYN



Building 1, view towards northwest.

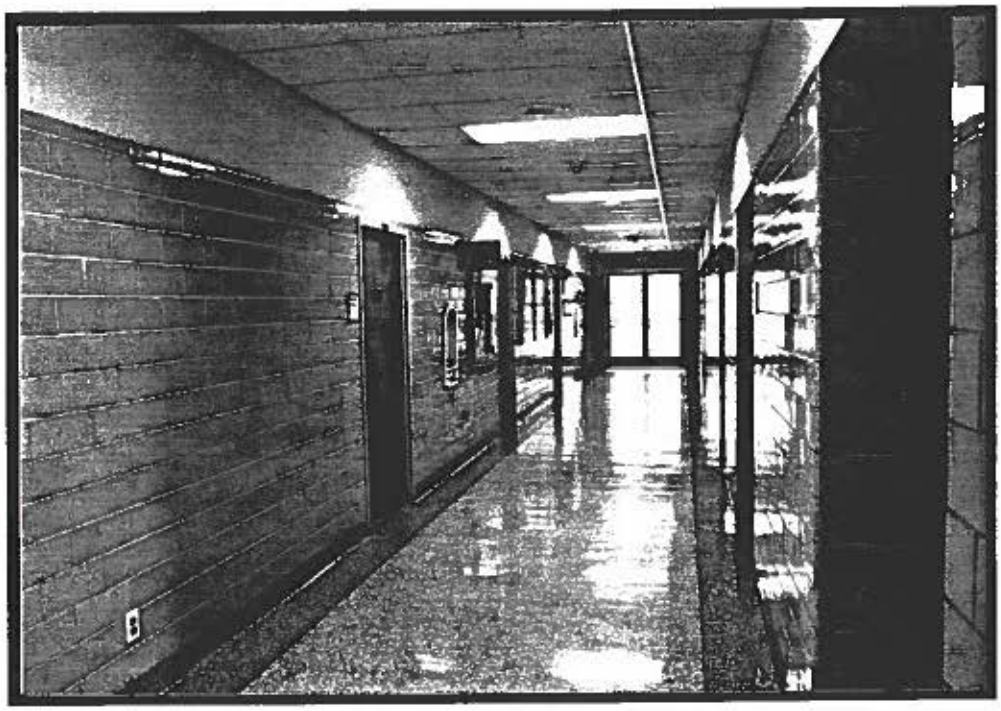


Building 1, view towards northeast.

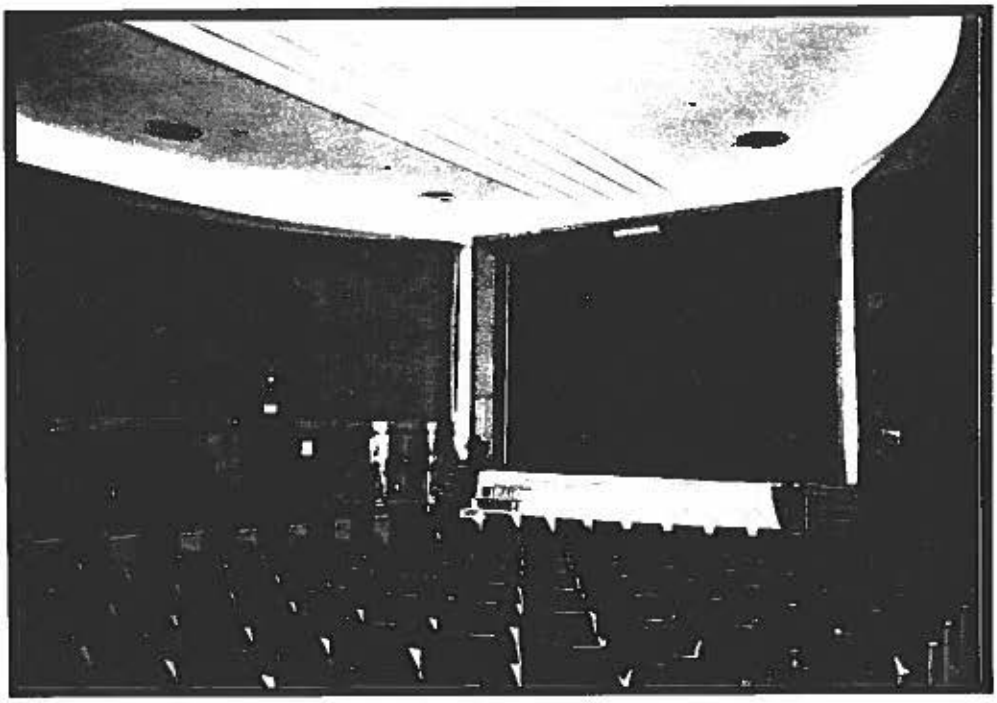


Building 1, view towards east.

Building 1, view of main lobby.



Building 1, view of typical hallway showing glazed tile walls.



Building 1, view of auditorium.

The west facade of Building 2 is composed of a one-story wing which extends past the auditorium section. This wing has a pedestrian entrance with a solid steel fire door. Two small concrete loading docks are on this facade and have original sliding track multi-panel wood doors. Across this facade is a concrete canopy. At the north and south corners of this wing are staircases which lead to an open roof deck. Entrances containing steel fire doors lead from the auditorium to this deck. On the north facade of Building 2 is a similar two-story projecting wing and bay window similar to the south facade.

At the connecting section of Buildings 2 and 3 is an entrance leading to the Emergency Room. This entrance has a concrete canopy supported by steel posts. The doors are aluminum and glass design with transoms. At the fourth and fifth floors of this connecting section are solariums similar to those on the south facade where Buildings 2 and 6 are connected.

Building 3 is a three-story wing which has an entrance in its northwest facade. This entrance has a limestone surround and concrete elliptical canopy. Fire doors and a fire stair have been added to this facade and central bay windows on the on the second and third floors have been removed for these doors. At the connecting bay of Buildings 3 and 5 is an entrance with granite steps. This entrance has aluminum and glass doors and a transom. An acrylic canopy has been added to this entrance and is supported by steel posts.

Building 5 is a three-story wing. In its northeast and southwest bays the windows are divided by green fiberglass panels. The northeast section contains an interior staircase and an entrance with aluminum and glass door. On the north facade of this section is a three-story window with structural glass blocks and a limestone surround. On the southeast facade of Building 5 is an entrance with an aluminum and glass door. Adjacent to this entrance is an interior staircase with a three-story window with structural glass blocks and a limestone surround.

The majority of the interior spaces of the building are composed of a central hallway with flanking rooms containing offices, laboratories, operating rooms, and patient rooms. Also within the building is a large Mess Hall and Auditorium. The building has terrazzo floors, plaster and glazed tile walls, and dropped acoustical tile ceilings. Many of the office areas have been remodeled in recent years with added floor materials and ceilings. Each interior hallway has a terrazzo border and central linoleum panels on the floor. Walls are of tan glazed hollow core tile which extend to approximately 7' above the floor. Above the tile is a surface of plaster. Dropped acoustical tile ceiling have been added in the hallways.

Interior doors are both original and replacement solid wood and single-light glass and wood design. Most interior doors have painted metal surrounds. At several of the entrances are vestibules and doors leading to these spaces are original aluminum and glass design. Doors leading to the interior stairwells are fire doors added in recent years. Within the stairwells are green glazed hollow core tile walls. The staircases are of concrete with terrazzo surfaces and added aluminum handrails. The stairwells are illuminated by windows with structural glass blocks.

The main lobby in Building 1 has terrazzo floors and marble wall panels. Marble steps lead from the lobby to the hallway of the first floor. The mail room on the first floor of this section retains

its original metal mail boxes. The Mess Hall on the first floor of Building 2 has a red tile floor, walls of red tile and yellow glazed tile, and dropped acoustical tile ceiling. The Mess Hall has interior concrete and steel support posts with red and tan glazed tile walls.

The Auditorium has a concrete floor, concrete ceiling and plaster walls. On the walls there is original wood wainscoting which extends approximately 6' above the floor. Above the wainscoting are fabric acoustical panels. The seats in the Auditorium are not original and appear added ca. 1990. The Auditorium has a balcony level with an aluminum handrail. The proscenium arch in the Auditorium has a surface of wood panels and the stage floor is of wood. The balcony stairs retain their original terrazzo steps and aluminum handrail.

The solariums on the north and south facades of Buildings 1 and 2 have been remodeled with dropped ceilings and floor carpeting. Patient rooms on the upper floors have acoustical tile ceilings, original terrazzo floors and plaster walls.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1949, this 361,668 square foot building houses the Naval Hospital. The building was designed by the architectural firm of Harbeson, Hough, Livingston, and Larson of Philadelphia. The general contractors were the Thompson and Street Company.

The hospital building has been in continual use as a medical facility since its construction. It was built with six separate wings or sections each containing a specific function or use. Over the years the building has been remodeled several times but its essential form and plan remain intact from its original construction. When the building was completed it had plaster and tile walls, acoustic ceiling panels, and both solid wood doors and glass and wood doors. Windows throughout the building were of two-over-two horizontal aluminum sash design.

Over the years various projects have been undertaken to repair or modernize the facility. In 1961 the front of the hospital was damaged by lighting and repairs were made to the coping and brickwork near the roofline. The galley or kitchen facility was remodeled in 1971 with new mechanical equipment.

The most extensive alterations to the building occurred in the early- to mid-1970s when a multi-million dollar "Hospital Modernization Project" was initiated. The project included the replacement of most electrical and communications systems in the building, new heating and cooling systems, and replacement of the building's acoustical tile ceilings. Many interior partition walls were removed and new reflected ceilings were installed throughout the building.

A remodeling in 1980 resulted in new doors, partitions and terrazzo floors in Ward A-1. The OB/GYN clinic was remodeled in 1984 and this included removing some original partition walls and adding new walls. New doors and cabinets were added in this space. Many of the interior corridor and exterior doors were replaced in 1986 to meet fire codes. These new doors are of various glass, steel, and aluminum design. The Emergency Room and Laboratory was remodeled in 1988 and 1995 with new partition walls and new doors.

Despite the various remodelings which have occurred to the building, the hospital retains irs original form and plan, and much of its exterior and interior detailing.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building 1 was constructed as the primary hospital facility at the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. Since its construction, the hospital's mission has been to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War.

It is likely that this building will be National Register-eligible when it attains fifty years of age in 1999. The building is representative of the Navy's efforts to construct a modern hospital building in the years following World War II. Construction of the hospital complex had an important impact on the economy of the region and it continues to serve as the primary medical facility for Parris Island, the Beaufort Marine Air Station and area military dependents.

The plan of the building's main section and radiating wings has allusions to a Navy stockless anchor when viewed from above. The building's overall architectural design is reflective of utilitarian forms used after World War II. It was built with minimal decorative detailing except for the limestone trim and surrounds around the windows. Although many of the original doors have been replaced, the exterior of the building has not been otherwise altered and retains its original form, plan, brick and stonework, and original windows.

In fiscal year 1996, all of the original windows in the building are to be replaced at a cost of over one million dollars. This window replacement is in keeping with energy conservation measures mandated by the military. When the building reaches fifty years of age, a reassessment of its eligibility should take place to determine retention of architectural integrity.

BUILDING 7

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of brick, this two-story building has a flat roof of poured concrete. Displaying five-course common bond, the ell-shaped building rests on a poured concrete foundation. On the main (north) facade is a one-story projecting wing. This wing has an entrance with ca. 1970 double doors of single-light glass and aluminum design. These doors have four-light sidelights. Windows on this wing are tri-part two-over-two horizontal aluminum sash added ca. 1970. The entrance and windows on this wing have surrounds of concrete veneer panels. The concrete forms a slight cornice over the entrance and windows. In the west bay of the one-story wing are four three-light aluminum windows which have a connecting concrete band surround. The main two-story section has an entrance at the building's northeast corner. This entrance has ca. 1970 double doors of aluminum and glass design. This entrance has a concrete paneled surround. Above the entrance is a concrete canopy with a curved corner. At the west facade of the main section is a projecting metal canopy with curved corners. This canopy protects a deck on the roof of the one-story wing.

Windows throughout the main section are ca. 1970 two-over-two horizontal aluminum sash. Most windows on the first floor are paired and have concrete band surrounds. Windows on the second story are also paired two-over-two horizontal sash. These windows have connecting concrete bands which form the window's sills and lintels. Between most of the windows are sailor brick courses and projecting stretcher brick courses. At the roofline is a projecting

concrete eave. On the east facade are six window bays which have single and paired two-over-two horizontal sash windows. Windows on the east floor have concrete band surrounds. Windows on the second floor have connecting concrete lintels and sills. Between the windows are projecting stretcher courses and sailor courses. On the west facade of the one-story wing nine two-over-two horizontal sash windows with connecting concrete sills and lintels.

On the south facade of the one-story wing are five entrances with ca. 1970 glass and aluminum doors, four-light sidelights, and three-light transoms. These doors are separated by concrete panels. Attached to this facade is a ca. 1970 metal canopy supported by metal posts. At the west bay of this facade are ca. 1980 double glass and metal doors. On the rear facade of the two-story main section are windows similar to those on the main and east facades. There are two entrances into the building on the rear facades of the main section and rear wing. These have ca. 1980 steel and glass doors set within concrete surrounds. The south facade of the main section has eight window bays. On the west facade of the ell are eight window bays. The interior retains original plaster walls and an original metal staircase. The floors have added carpet and linoleum and dropped acoustical tile ceilings. The original doors have been replaced with ca. 1970 steel doors.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1949, this 20,640 square foot building was constructed as the Nurse's Quarters for the hospital complex. The building continues to be used as barracks and houses the PSD office. The building is to be remodeled in 1996.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

BUILDING 8

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

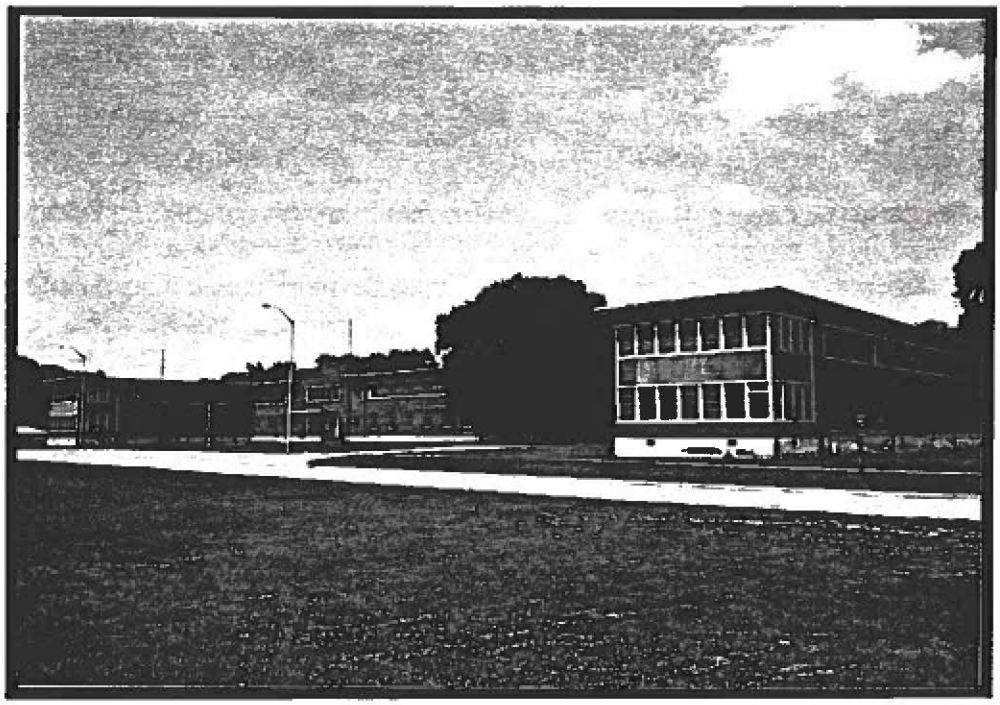
Building 8 is a two-story frame and brick veneer building. The building has a concrete foundation, hipped roof of asphalt shingles, and interior brick chimneys. The first floor has an exterior of brick veneer while the upper facade has an asbestos shingle surface. On the main (west) facade is an entrance with ca. 1970 double doors of single-light glass and wood design. Windows are original two-over-two horizontal wood sash design. On the second story of the central bay is a large two-over-three horizontal sash wood window. At the roofline is a wide wood eave. On the south facade is a one-story screen porch. This porch has square wood posts and wood slat screen panels. This porch rests on a brick foundation. The south wall of the porch is elliptical in shape. Leading from the porch to the main section is a ca. 1980 solid wood door. At the southeast corner of the first floor are large original two-over-two horizontal sash wood windows. There are two entrances on the east facade and both have original four-panel glass and wood doors and original screen doors. On the north facade is a one-story brick wing with a brick veneer exterior. An entrance on this facade has a ca. 1980 glass and wood door. Windows in this wing are original two-over-two horizontal wood sash. On the main facade is a low skirt wall of brick which encloses a landscaped area. At the entrance is an added wood canopy which is missing its roof. The interior retains its original wood staircase and ceiling. The interior has been subdivided into separate office areas and has added carpeting, solid core wood doors, and dropped acoustical tile ceilings.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1948, this 6,444 square foot building originally housed the Bachelor Officers' Quarters. In recent years this building has been converted to administrative offices.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 9

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of brick, this two-story building has a flat concrete roof with a gravel and tar surface. The H-shape plan building features five-course common bond and rests on a cast concrete foundation. A one-story wing projects from the rear facade. On the main (west) facade are two primary entrances. Each entrance has ca. 1970 double doors of aluminum and glass design with six-light sidelights. Over the entrances are projecting concrete canopies. The entrances are located in bays which project slightly from the main block of the building and the roofline of these bays extends above the roofline of the main block. Windows throughout the building are two-over-two horizontal aluminum sash added ca. 1970. Windows on the first floor have brick sills while most on the second floor of the main facade have connecting concrete sills and lintels. Projecting from the roofline are wide concrete eaves. At the main facade of the projecting wings are sun porches which have been enclosed with aluminum and glass windows. Entrances into these wings have ca. 1980 single-light glass and steel doors. The interior retains original concrete and plaster walls, linoleum on the floors and plaster ceilings. Connecting the two floors are original metal staircases. Some hallways have dropped acoustical tile ceilings and carpeted floors. Original doors have been removed and replaced with ca. 1970 solid wood doors and single-light glass and wood doors. On the north facade are nine window bays with aluminum sash windows. On the east facade of the north section are eleven bays of aluminum sash windows an and an entrance with a ca. 1970 glass and steel door. At the east facade of the projecting rear wing and the south wing, the original sun porches have been enclosed with

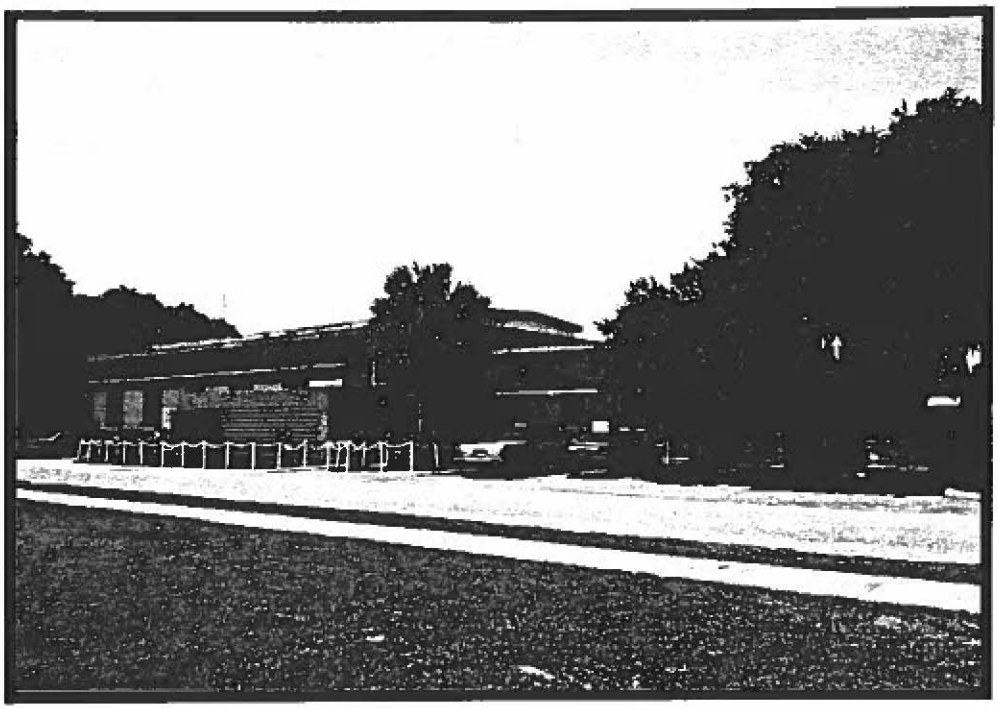
aluminum windows. Doors on this facade are ca. 1970 glass and steel design. The south facade has fifteen window bays with ca. 1970 aluminum sash windows.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1949, this 29,727 square foot building originally housed the quarters for the Medical Corps personnel. The building is presently vacant and used for storage. It is scheduled for demolition in 1996.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 12

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of brick, this one-story, rectangular building has a flat roof of asphalt and metal. Featuring stretcher bond, the building rest on a cast concrete foundation. On the main (south) facade is an entrance with ca. 1980 double doors of aluminum and glass design. Over the doors is a rectangular transom. Window openings on this facade have concrete sills and lintels. Six of the windows on this facade have continuous lintels and sills. At the roofline is concrete coping. On the main facade is an added patio wall of stuccoed concrete block. A similar wall flanks the entrance bay.

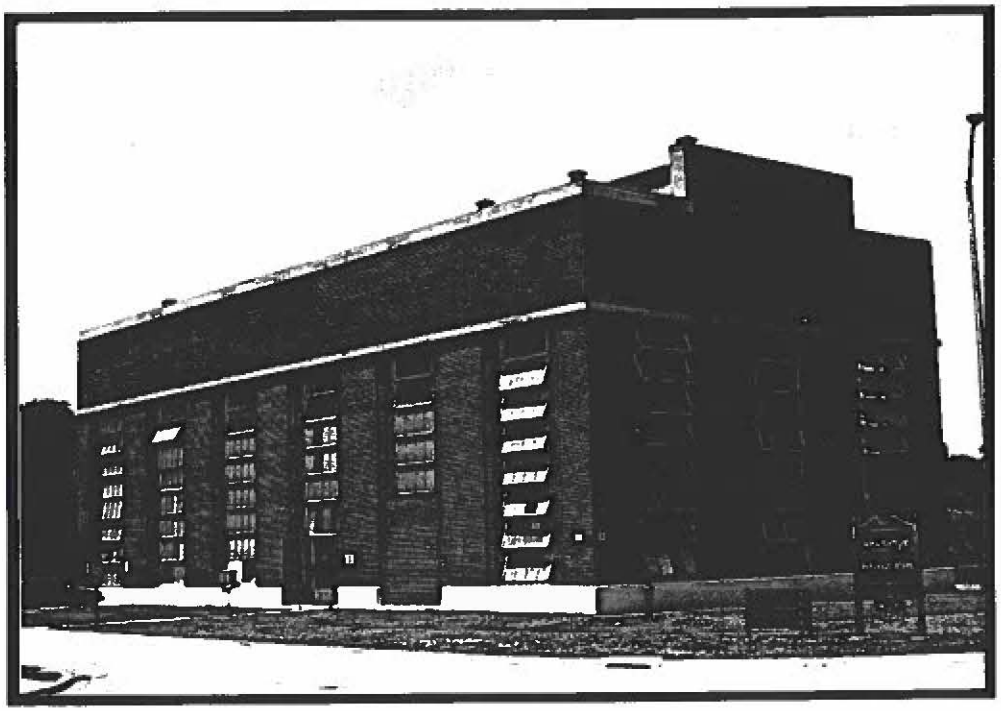
Over the entrance on the main facade is a metal awning. On the east facade is an entrance with ca. 1960 solid wood double doors and an original four-light wood transom. This facade also has a ca. 1980 gable roof open shed wing. This facade has two original steel and glass two-light awning windows. On the north facade are eleven window bays - four are two-light steel awning design while the others are fourteen-light steel and glass hopper design. Six of the window openings have been covered with plywood panels. On the west facade is an entrance with a ca. 1970 solid wood door. There is a similar entrance in the south bay as well as the north bay. This facade has three window openings with the central window displaying a fourteen-light steel and glass hopper window. The other window openings are covered with plywood panels. At the roofline is a gable monitor roof. The interior has been remodeled with added acoustical tile ceilings, added wood paneling over the walls and linoleum and carpet on the floors.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1949, this 8,760 square foot building was built as the laundry facility for the hospital complex. The building presently houses a recreation center.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 13

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

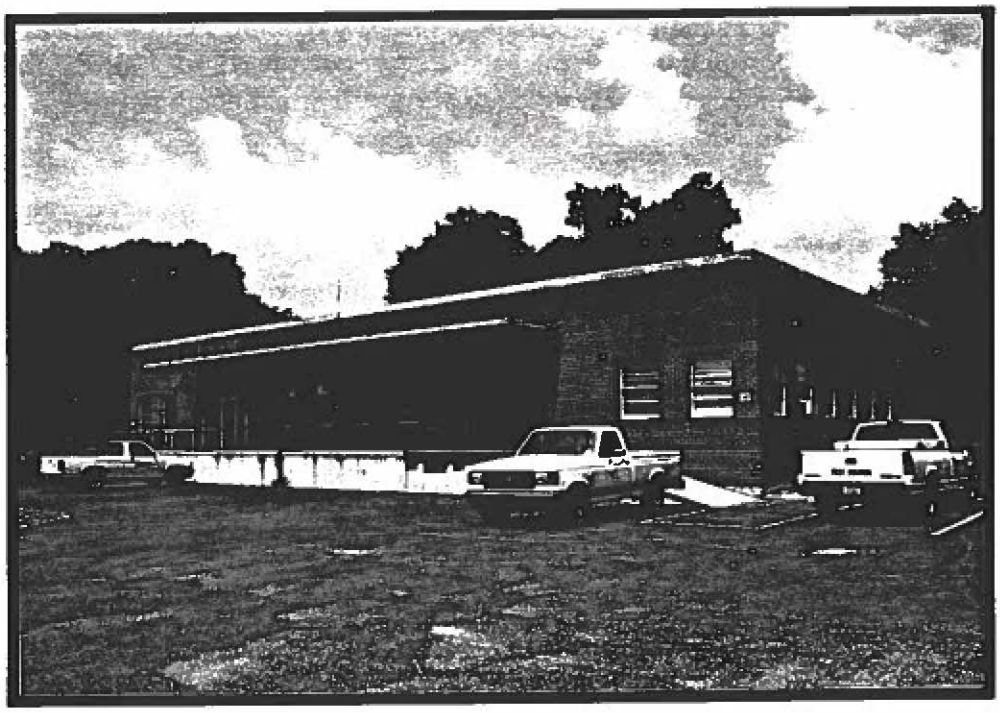
Constructed of brick, this one-story, rectangular building has a flat roof with an asphalt surface. Featuring stretcher bond, the building is two stories in height and rests on a cast concrete foundation. On the main (south) facade is an entrance with original single-light steel and glass doors. There are six bays on this facade. In the entrance bay above the doors are six sets of four-light aluminum and glass awning windows. Four of the other bays have eight sets of four light awning windows while the remaining bay has five sets of windows and a bricked-in garage bay opening. Above the windows is a concrete belt course and at the roofline is concrete coping. On the west facade are three window bays containing eight sets of four-light awning windows. At the roofline of the west facade is a steeped parapet. On the north facade are six bays with entrances located in the east and west bays. These entrances have original double doors of single-light glass and steel design. Above the doors are six sets of four-light awning windows. The remaining bays have eight sets of four-light awning windows. On the east facade are three bays of awning windows. The interior has a poured concrete floor, exposed brick walls and a concrete ceiling. The interior contains heating and cooling mechanical equipment. At the north facade are four steel fuel tanks erected in 1948. These circular tanks, listed as Buildings 43-46, are detached from the building and hold 24,958 gallons each.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1948, this 6,215 square foot building houses a Heating Plant Facility. The four storage tanks, holding 24,958 gallons of oil each, were completed in 1948. This building continues to be used as the boiler and heating plant for the hospital complex.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 14

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of brick, this one-story building has a flat roof of poured concrete. Displaying five-course common bond, the rectangular building rests on a poured concrete foundation. On the main (east) facade is a concrete loading platform which extends the width of the building. The south bay entrance was originally a garage bay and it was enclosed with brick and has a ca. 1980 single-light glass and steel door. The north bay garage entrance is original and has an original paneled wood overhead track door. This facade has eight window bays containing two-over-two horizontal aluminum sash windows. These windows have surrounds of soldier and sailor brick courses. On the main facade are six window bays with aluminum sash windows. Also on this facade is a concrete staircase leading to the basement level. The stairs have a metal pipe railing and the entrance to the basement has an original three-light steel and glass door. On the west facade are four window bays with two-over-two aluminum sash windows. These windows have soldier course lintels and sills.

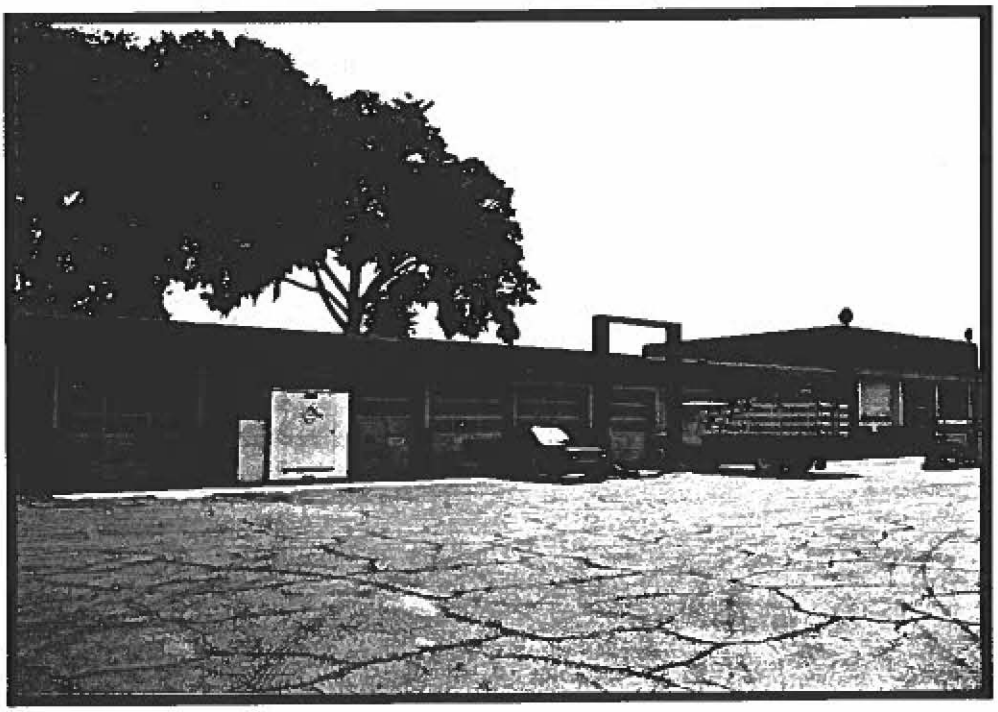
On the south facade is an entrance with a ca. 1980 solid wood door. Over the door is an added shed roof metal canopy supported by metal posts. There are four window bays on this facade with two-over-two aluminum sash windows. These windows have surrounds of soldier and sailor brick courses. The interior has been extensively remodeled with dropped acoustical tile ceilings, new interior wall partitions, wood wall paneling, and floor carpeting.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1948, this 4,500 square foot building originally was built as a storehouse for the hospital complex. The building was later converted to house the offices of Public Works and is also used as a maintenance storage facility.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 15

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of brick, this one-story building has a flat roof of poured concrete. Displaying five-course common bond, the rectangular building rests on a poured concrete foundation. On the main (south) facade are seven garage bays divided by concrete piers. Six of these bays retain original nine-light, glass and wood paneled overhead track doors. Over the garage bays is a steel lintel. One of the garage bays in this section has a ca. 1980 metal overhead track door. The office section has two-over-two horizontal aluminum sash windows added ca. 1970. The entrance into the office section has a ca. 1970 three-light aluminum and glass door. Over the door is a transom which has been enclosed with plywood panels and a window unit air conditioner. Below the windows of the office section is a soldier course belt course. Above the windows and around the door is soldier and sailor brick coursing. In the east section of the main facade are three garage bays with ca. 1980 glass and aluminum overhead track doors. Over these bays is a curved concrete canopy.

On the east facade are four window bays with two-over-two aluminum sash windows. Also on this facade is an entrance with an original three-light glass and wood door and two light transom. Windows on this facade have surrounds of soldier and sailor course brick. At the northeast corner of the building is a concrete staircase leading to the basement. Surrounding the basement stair is a metal pipe railing. The entrance into the basement has an original three-light steel and glass door. On the north facade are ten window bays with paired or three two-over-two

aluminum sash windows. These windows have surrounds of soldier and sailor brick coursing. On the west facade is a window bay with soldier course lintels and sills and a two-over-two horizontal sash aluminum window. The building has wide concrete eaves. The interior has brick and concrete block walls, concrete floors, and a concrete ceiling. The interior of the office area has been remodeled with added wood wall panels and linoleum on the floor.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1948, this 6,388 square foot building was constructed to house the hospital complex's fire station and garage. It continues to be used for this purpose and also contains facilities for an auto vehicle shop.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

BUILDING 16

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of brick, this one-story building has a flat roof of poured concrete. Displaying five-course common bond, the rectangular building rests on a poured concrete foundation. On the main (north) facade are six garage bays and three pedestrian entrances. The pedestrian entrances have original three-light glass and wood paneled doors. The garage bays have original nine-light and twelve-light glass and wood overhead track doors. The east facade of the building has no fenestration. On the south facade are three pedestrian entrances with original two and three light glass and wood doors. Windows are grouped in sections of two, three, and four and are two-over-two ca. 1970 horizontal aluminum sash. The windows have soldier course lintel and sills. At the roofline is a projecting concrete eave. A projecting concrete canopy extends over the windows in the east bays of this facade. The interior has a poured concrete floor, concrete block walls, and concrete ceiling.

On the west facade are three window bays with two-over-two aluminum sash windows and soldier course brick lintels and sills. A concrete staircase leads to the basement level and has a steel pipe railing. The entrance to the basement has a three-light steel and glass door.

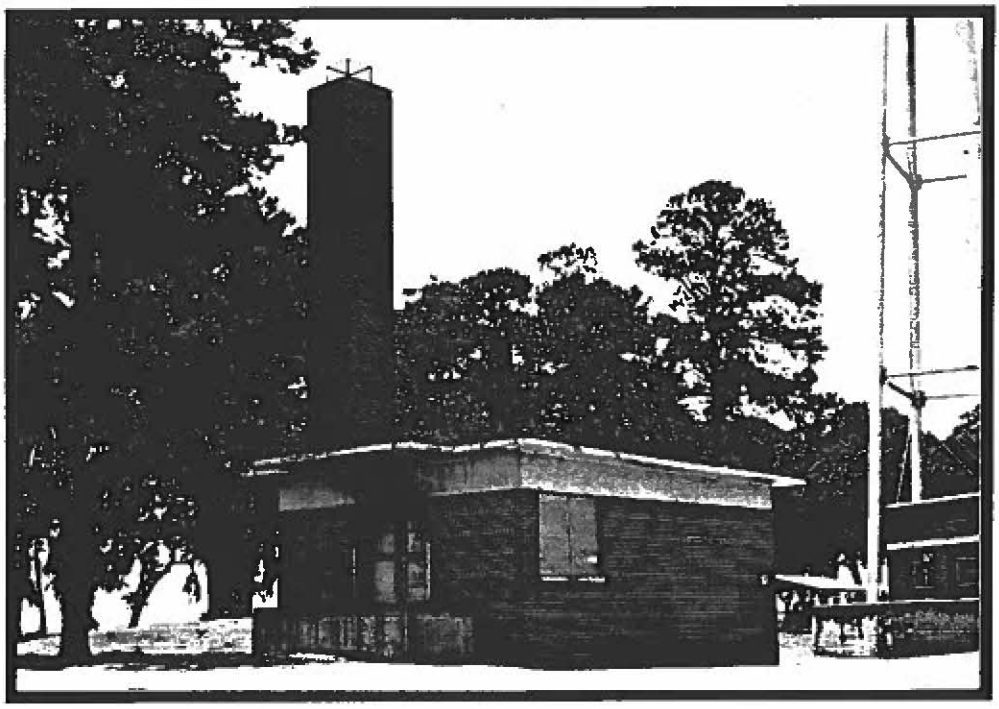
HISTORY:

Completed in 1948, this 5,528 square foot building originally was built to house the maintenance

shops for the hospital complex. It continues to be used as a Public Works shop facility.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 17

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

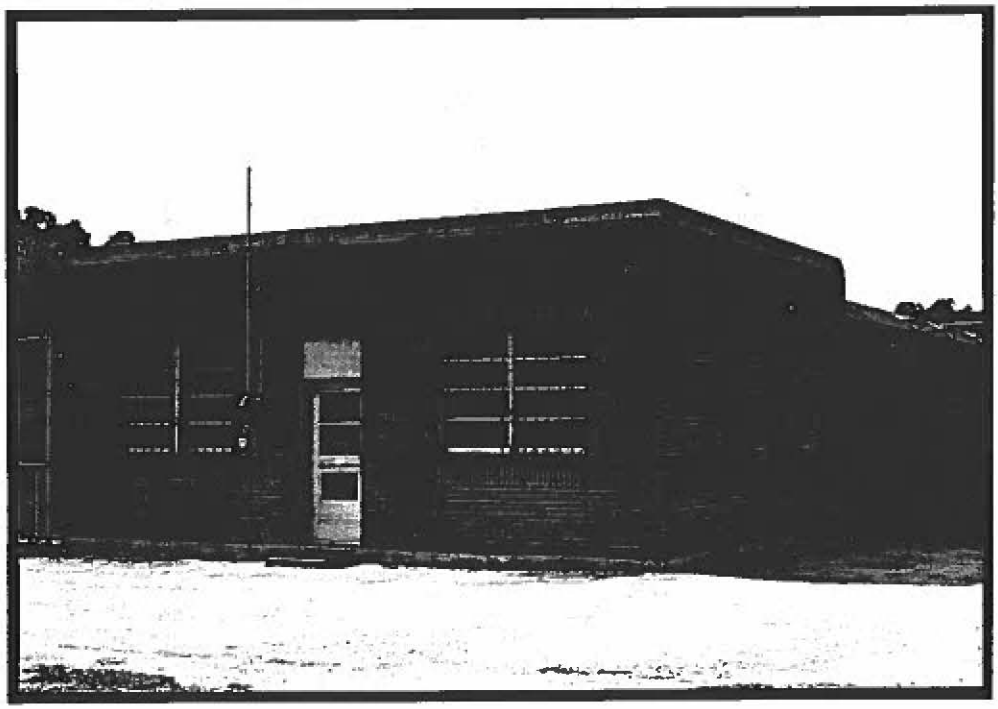
Constructed of brick, this one-story, rectangular building features a flat roof with a gravel and tar surface. Featuring five-course common bond, the small building rests on a cast concrete foundation. The main (north) facade is a concrete loading platform. This facade has the building's main entrance which consists of double steel paneled doors. Each door has a four-panel upper section and a single lower section. These doors are on a sliding track system. On the west facade is a window bay with a concrete sill. The window opening has been covered with metal panels. On the south facade are two window openings with concrete sills. These openings have added metal panels. This facade has a central entrance with double steel doors with louvered vents. On the east facade is a window opening with concrete sills and added metal panels at the opening. This facade also has a detached square brick smokestack. The interior has a concrete floor and brick walls.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1948, this small building was designed as the incinerator building for the hospital complex. The building no longer contains an incinerator and is being renovated as a recycling and spill response center.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 18

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of brick, this one-story building has a flat concrete roof. Featuring five-course common bond, the rectangular building rests on a cast concrete foundation. On the main (north) facade is a ca. 1965 two-light glass and wood door. Over the door is a transom which has been enclosed with plywood panels. Windows are ca. 1965 two-over-two horizontal aluminum sash design. Below the windows is a soldier course belt course and brick sills. Above the windows is a soldier course belt course. At the rear of the original section is a one-story concrete block wing which rests on a poured concrete foundation. On the original section there are three window bays on the west facade with aluminum windows. Over the windows are metal bars and chain link screens. At the south facade of the building is a garage bay with a ca. 1965 overhead metal track door. On the east facade of the rear wing is a metal and wood shed roof canopy. On the east facade of the original section are two window bays with two-over-two windows. On the east facade is a concrete staircase that leads to the basement level. The basement entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. The interior has added linoleum on the floor, wall paneling, and dropped acoustical tile ceilings.

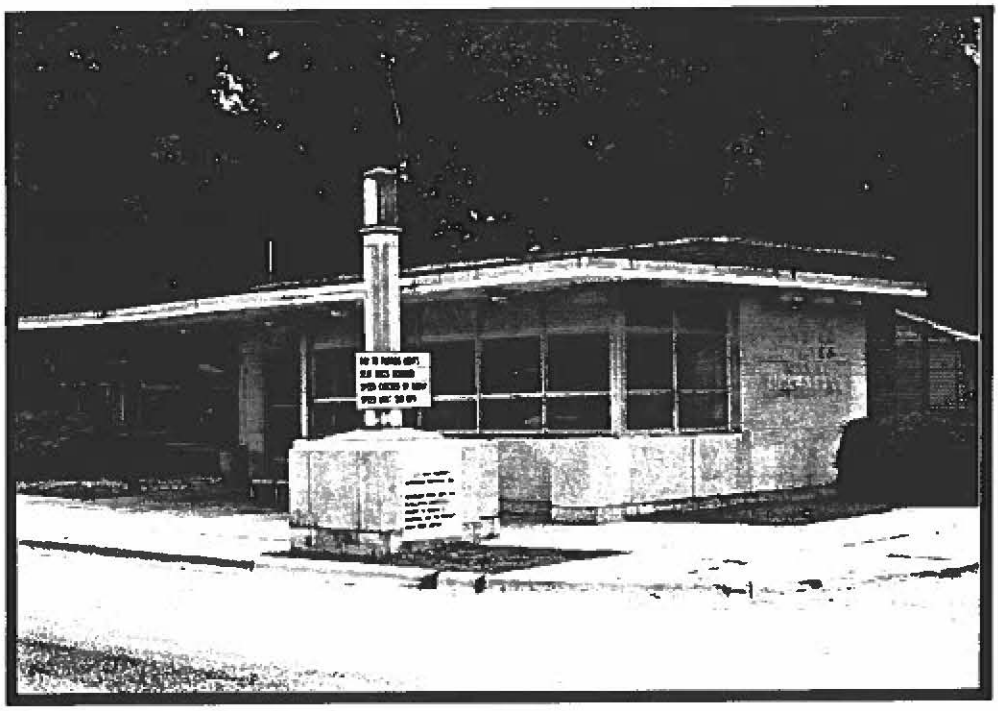
HISTORY:

Completed in 1948, this 1,538 square foot building was originally constructed as a Greenhouse for the hospital complex. In 1965, a concrete block wing was added to the building and it was

converted into a hobby shop and service center.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 19

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

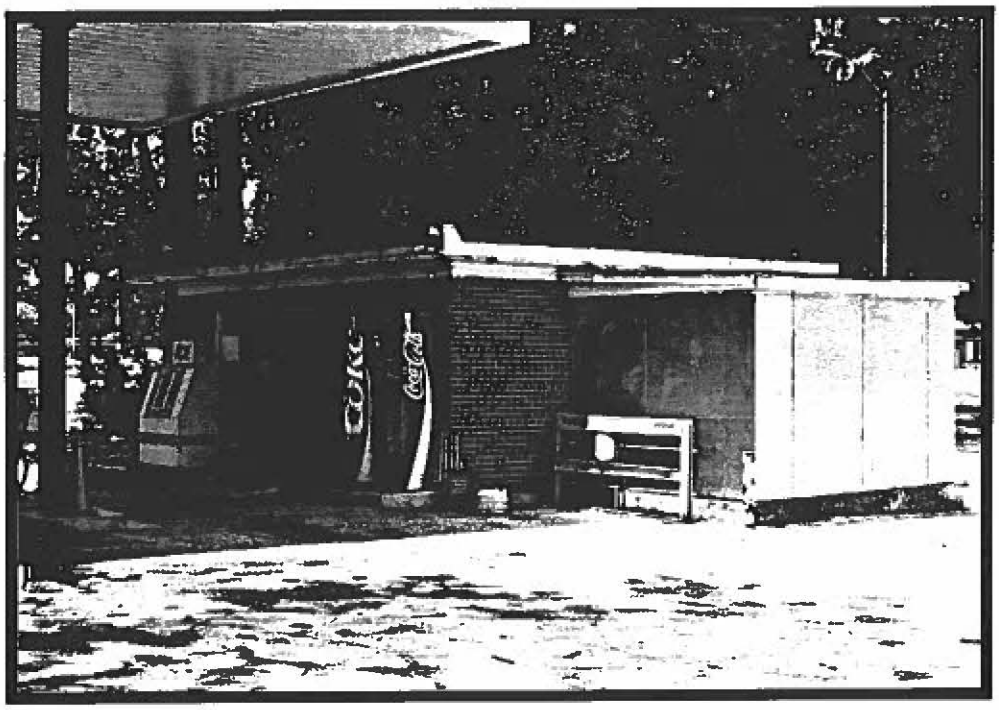
Constructed of brick, this one-story building has a flat roof of poured concrete. Displaying a partial concrete exterior veneer, the rectangular building rests on a poured concrete foundation. On the main (north) facade are double doors of single-light glass and aluminum design added ca. 1970. On the main facade is a one-story projecting wing which has a two-light aluminum and glass door and ca. 1970 windows of fixed and hopper aluminum and glass design. On the west facade and exterior wall surface is of concrete veneer and has inscribed "United States Naval Hospital." The building has a wide concrete eave. Attached to the southwest corner of the building is a low brick and concrete wall. On the east facade is a window opening which has been covered with a plywood panel. The interior of the building has a dropped acoustical tile ceiling, added carpeting on the floor, and original hollow core tile walls. The original interior doors have been replaced with solid core wood doors. On the south facade are four window bays of ca. 1970 one-over-one sash windows. These windows have a concrete surround.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1948, this 728 square foot building was designed as the Main Gate House for the hospital complex. It continues to be used as the Main Gate House for the complex.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 20

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

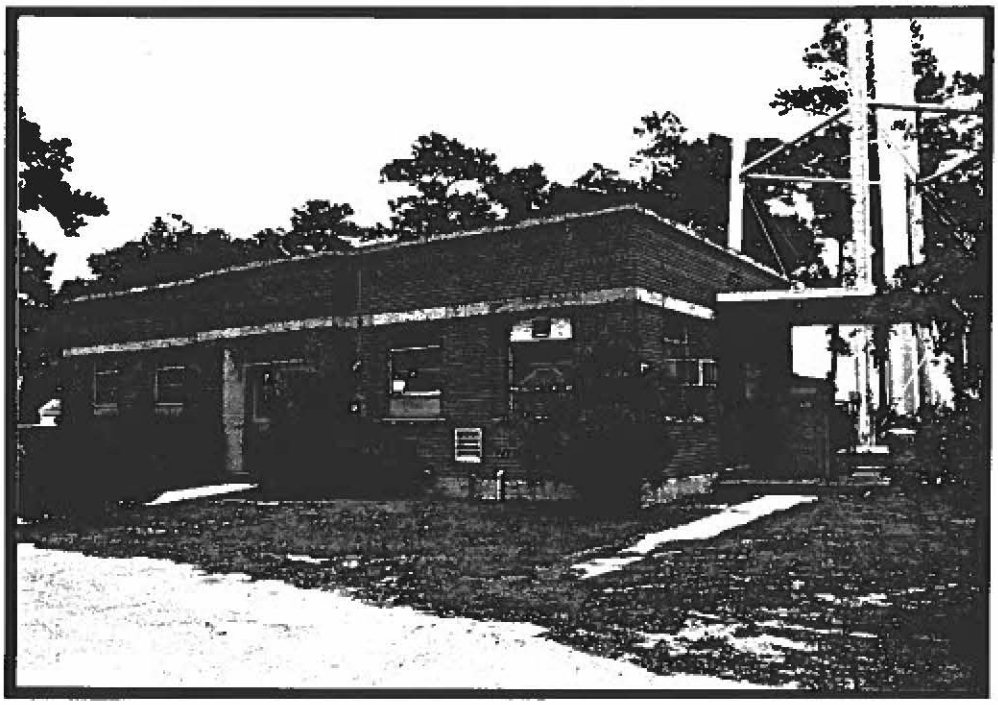
Constructed of brick, this one-story, rectangular plan building has a flat roof covered with asphalt material. Featuring five-course common bond, the small building has a poured concrete foundation. On the main (east) facade is a central entrance with a ca. 1970 single-light glass and aluminum door. Over the door is a small rectangular transom. Windows on the main facade are original two-light and single-light fixed design of wood and glass. The windows have brick sills. The building has wide wooden eaves with metal panels covering the wood fascia board. On the north facade is a ca. 1970 shed roof metal wing. On the west facade are three two-light horizontal fixed wood windows with brick sills. On the south facade is an entrance with an original three-light glass and wood door. In front of the building is a ca. 1970 free standing metal canopy sheltering the gas pumps. The building has a poured concrete roof. The interior has painted brick walls, linoleum over the concrete floor and a concrete ceiling.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1948, this 396 square foot building presently houses a Service Station. The building was originally described as an "Animal House" but it is not known whether this refers to animals used by the hospital laboratories or to house guard dogs.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 21

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of brick, this one-story, rectangular plan building features a flat roof covered with asphalt material. Exhibiting five-course common bond, the building rests on a cast concrete foundation. The main (west) facade features the main entrance, which consists of original double doors of single-light steel and glass design. Above the doors is a wood transom bar and a single-light transom. Flanking the entrance are engaged elliptical concrete pilasters. Windows are original steel and glass hinged design. Above the entrances and windows is a concrete belt course. The windows have concrete sills. The roof is of poured concrete and there is concrete coping at the roofline. On the south facade are two windows which flank an entrance. This entrance has a single-light glass and wood door and transom. The transom has been enclosed with plywood panels. Attached to this facade is a ca. 1980 aluminum shed and concrete pad. On the east facade are five original steel and glass windows. On the north facade are three original steel and glass windows. These windows are divided into four lights with the upper light fixed, the lower light hopper design, and the central two lights of hinged design. The interior has a concrete floor, exposed brick walls, and a concrete ceiling. The interior consists of two rooms with the rooms divided by hollow core tile walls.

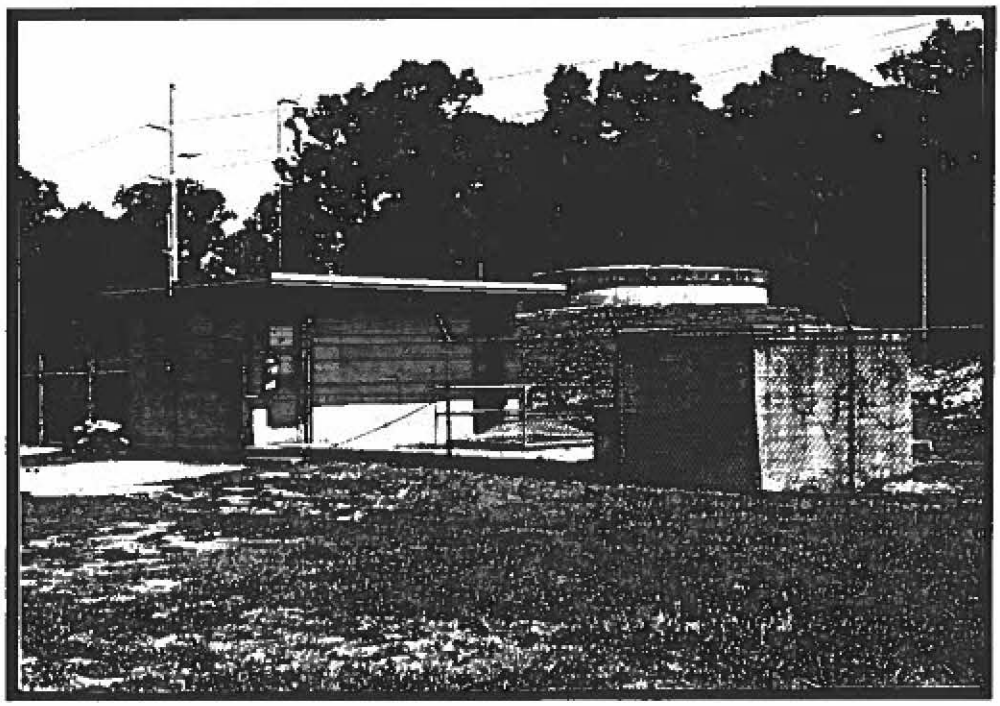
HISTORY:

Completed in 1948, this 1,404 square foot building was originally the main water treatment plant

for the hospital complex. The building houses the pest shop which is moving to Building 40 in 1996. The building will then be vacant.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 22

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This building complex is composed of cast concrete pumping station and an underground mechanical room with a concrete roof. The one-story pumping station is a small, rectangular building with a poured concrete, flat roof with metal coping. Resting on a cast concrete foundation, the pumping station has concrete walls which are scored horizontally. Two entrances on the main (east) facade have original two-pane and steel panel doors. On the south facade are two windows with ca. 1985 aluminum and glass wash windows. Similar windows are found on the west and north facades. The interior of the pumphouse has a concrete ceiling, floor and walls and is divided into two mechanical rooms. An ancillary building, used for mechanical purposes, is constructed of cast concrete and features no fenestration and a flat roof. Along with the adjacent Building 29, this whole facility is surrounded by a high-security fence.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1948, these buildings are part of the sewage pump station complex. They include above-ground buildings housing mechanical equipment and below-ground pump stations and sewage tanks.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

BUILDING 24

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

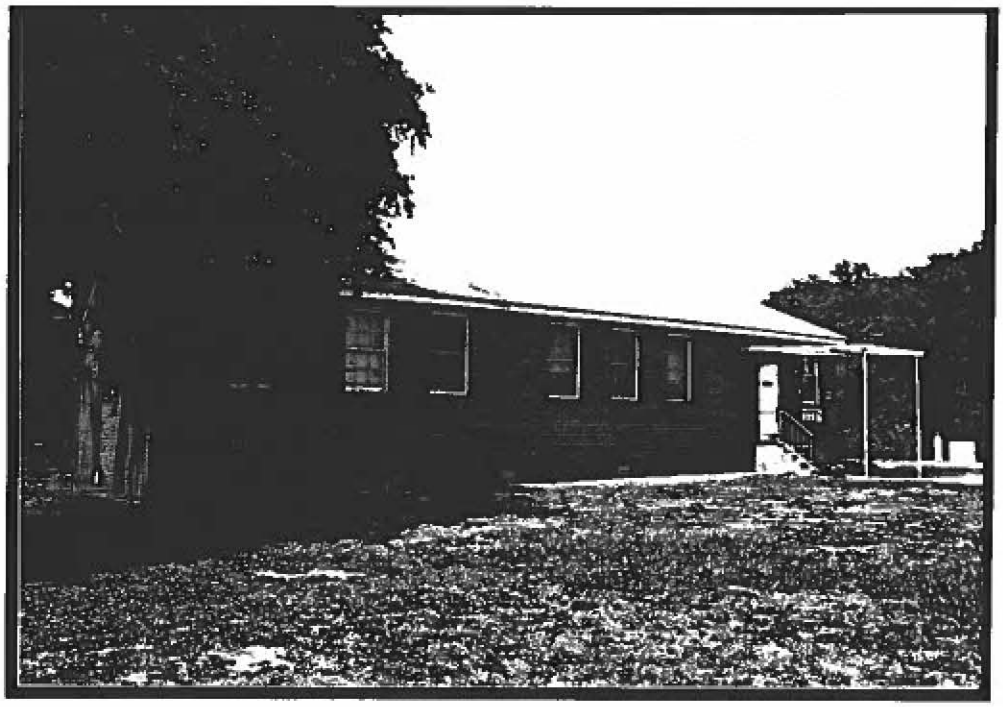
Constructed of brick, this one-story, rectangular building features a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. Supported by a cast concrete foundation, the small building exhibits an exterior end brick chimney on the west facade and a gable-roof garage-wing on the north facade. The masonry walls are constructed of five-course common bond and the gable end on the north facade is covered with asphalt shingles. On the main (south) facade, the entrance has been enclosed with plywood panels. Window fenestration is comprised of original one-over-one wood sash, six-over-one wood sash, and ca. 1970 two-over-two horizontal aluminum sash. All windows have brick sills and the window openings appear altered with sections enclosed with plywood panels above the window sash. The remaining six-light sections appear original but lowered from their original location within the window frame. The lower sash on these windows have been removed and plywood panels added. On the north facade is a ca. 1970 solid wood door. The east facade has an entrance with a ca. 1980 solid wood door. On the west facade, a garage bay and entrance have been enclosed with plywood panels. The interior has exposed brick walls, a poured concrete floor, and exposed ceiling rafters. On the west wall of the main room is a brick fireplace with an arched opening. Several smaller room are used for storage and bathrooms.

HISTORY:

The exact construction date for this building is unknown but it appears that it was built ca. 1940 by Wescoat A. Black to serve as a fishing and recreational lodge. This dwelling was built on a six acre tract owned by Black in the early 1940s. The property was purchased by the Federal government in 1945 and it was retained for use as a storage and recreational building. This 1,472 square foot building presently houses a Youth Center. The building is the only pre-1945 building or structure remaining at the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex.

SIGNIFICANCE:

Constructed ca. 1940, this small one-story brick building was built to serve as a fishing and recreational lodge next to the Beaufort River. When this property was purchased by the Federal government in 1945, this dwelling was one of only four properties retained for use by the Navy. Over the years it has served as storage and for various recreational purposes. The building was constructed with influences of the Ranch style with its low-pitched hipped roof and lack of decorative detailing. The building has been altered through the enclosure of the original garage bay and window and door openings. This building does not possess architectural or historical significance to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 25

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

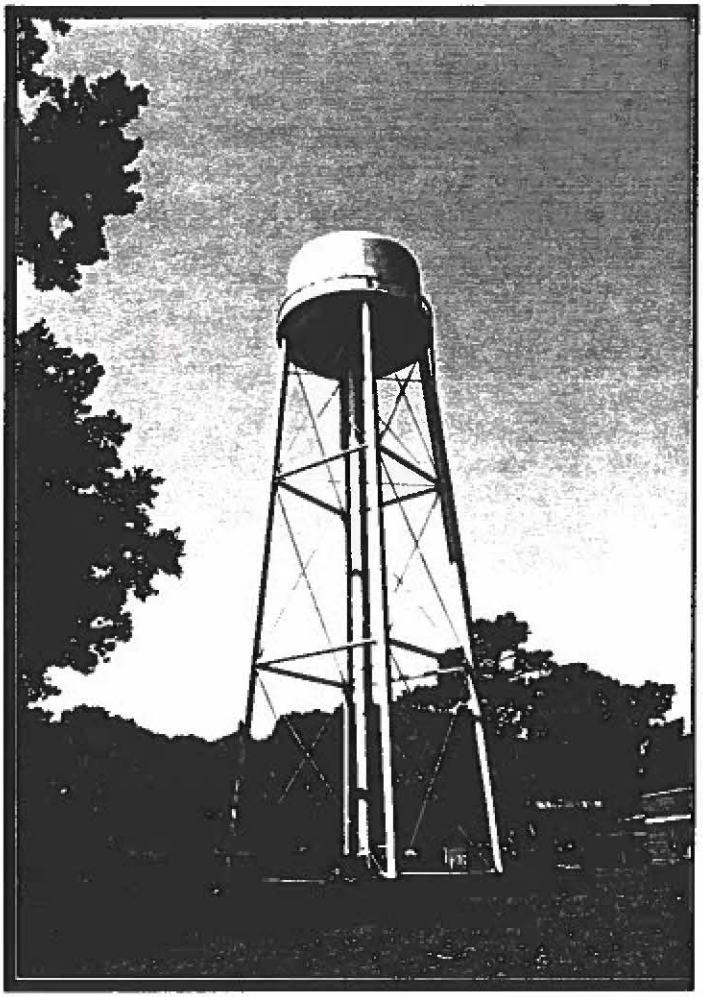
Constructed of brick, this one-story building has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Featuring stretcher bond, the rectangular building rests on a cast concrete foundation. On the main (south) facade is an entrance with a ca. 1975 solid wood door. Windows are original six-over-six wood sash with brick sills. On the main facade are six window bays. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 metal and plastic fixed canopy. On the east facade are three window bays with six-over-six sash windows. In the gable field is a louvered vent window. On the north facade is an entrance with a ca. 1970 wood door. This facade has a ca. 1970 concrete block shed roof wing. This wing has two-light fixed wood windows. On the west facade are two six-over-six wood sash windows and a louvered vent in the gable field. The interior has been remodeled with a linoleum floor surface, dropped acoustical tile ceiling, and wall paneling.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1946, this 1,854 square foot building presently houses a child care center. This building was constructed to serve as a recreational facility and in 1962 it was converted into a enlisted personnel club.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 26

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

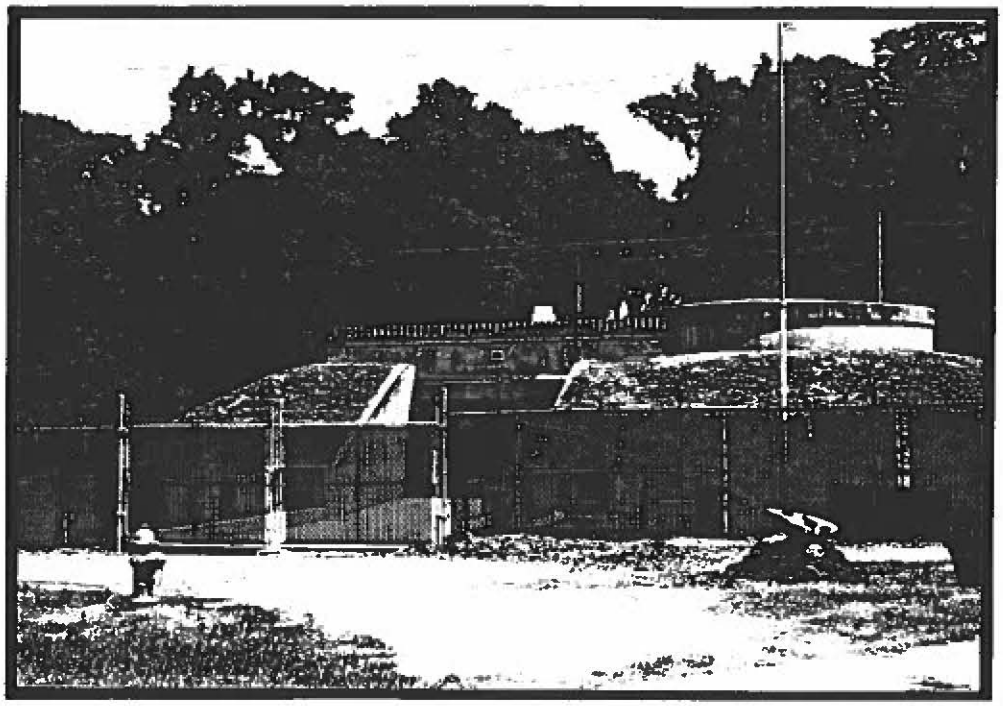
This structure is an elevated water storage tank supported by four steel piers. The elliptical, domed tank has a central steel conduit for the water supply. The steel tank is also surrounded by a steel guard rail. A steel stair, accessing the tank, is located on the northwest support pier, which along with the other piers, is set in poured concrete footings.

HISTORY:

Completed for $26,211 in 1947-48 under contract # 47171, this 100,000 gallon Horton tank was built by the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company. The structure continues to serve as the primary water tank for the hospital complex.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This structure was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 29

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

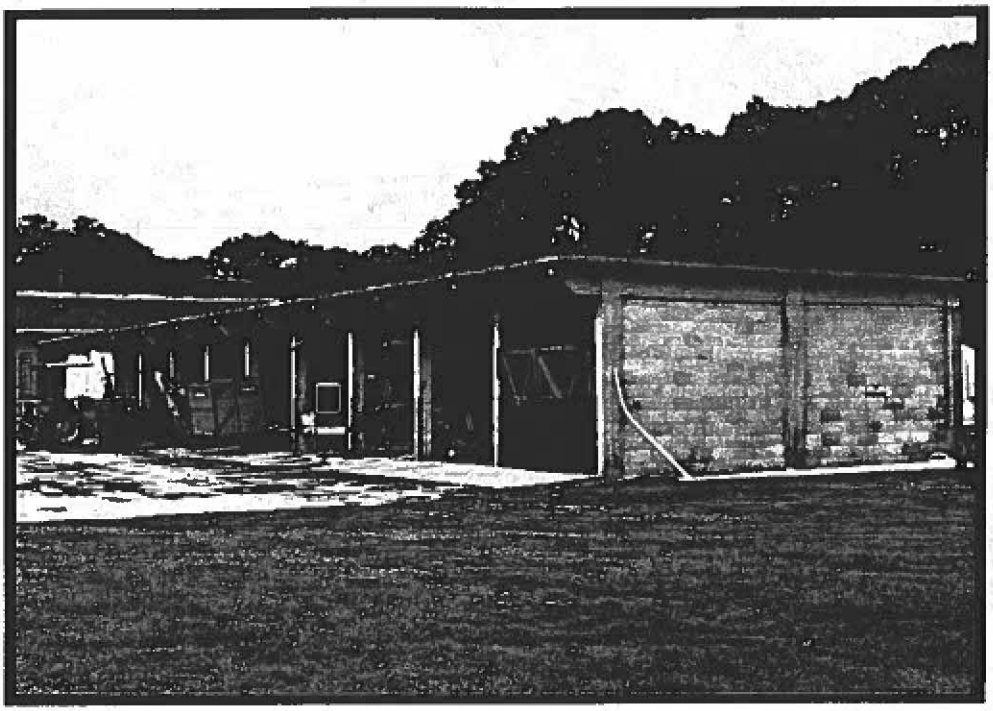
This building is partially located below ground. The irregular-shaped building has walls and a flat roof of cast concrete. Sections of the roof are concealed beneath an earth surface. The structure's cast concrete roof has horizontal scoring and fluted indentations. The west section is rectangular, while the east section is circular. The entrance, a ca. 1990 sliding overhead metal track door, is recessed and protected by retaining walls constructed of cast concrete. Along with the adjacent Building 22, the whole facility is surrounded by a high-security fence.

HISTORY:

Completed around 1948, this underground building serves as the digester for the sewage pump station. Building 29 was renovated in 1995 and serves as the hospital's temporary hazardous waste storage site.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This structure was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 38

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of concrete block, this one-story building has a flat roof of poured concrete. The rectangular-plan building consists of eleven vehicle storage bays and has a poured concrete foundation. Two of the bays on the south section of the building have been enclosed with plywood panels and ca. 1980 solid wood doors. The north, west, and south facades have the bays divided by poured concrete piers. These facades lack fenestration. The interior has a poured concrete floor, concrete block walls, and concrete ceiling.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1951, this 2,880 square foot building houses a grounds equipment shelter. It was built as a garage and storage center for the complex's landscaping equipment.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

BUILDING 39

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of concrete block and resting on a raised cast concrete foundation, this one-story, rectangular building features a flat roof. This roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the exterior walls are exposed concrete block. On the main (east) facade are four entrances which have original steel doors. These doors are solid with lower vented panels. Also on the main facade is a concrete loading platform and a concrete block wall separates the entrance in the south bay from the other entrances. Above each door is a concrete block lintel and soldier coursing of brick. On the north facade is a rectangular vent with aluminum louvers. On the west facade, the fenestration is limited to four vent openings with aluminum louvers. A similar louvered vent is located on the south facade. On the main facade is a projecting eave with exposed rafters and at the roofline is a wood fascia board and metal coping.

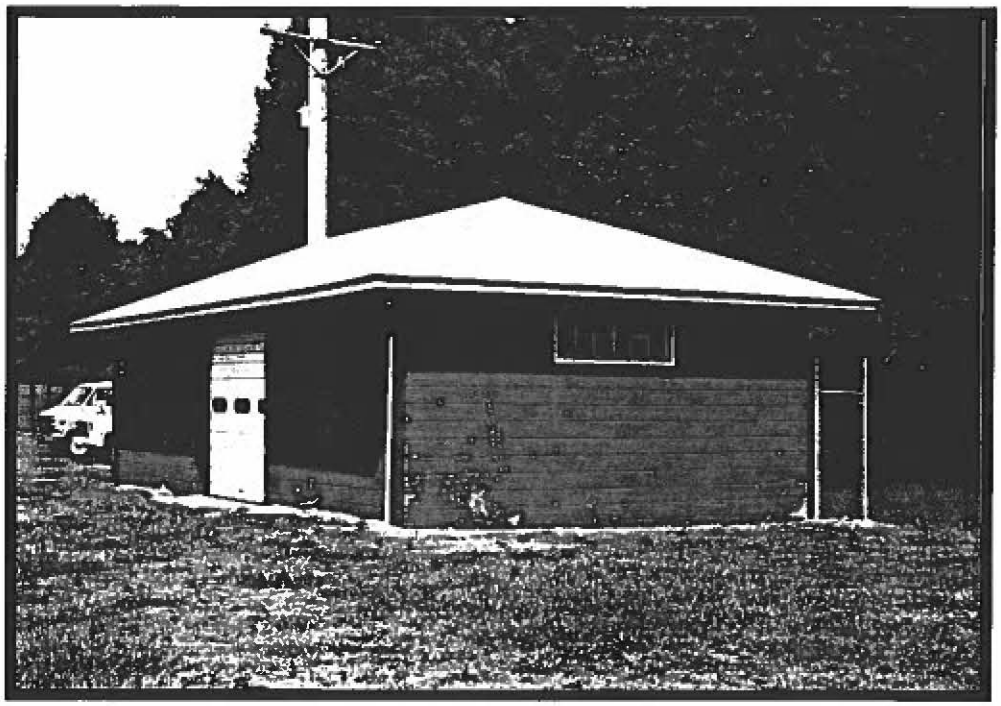
HISTORY:

Completed in 1951, this 527 square foot building was constructed as a storehouse. It presently houses maintenance supplies and silver recovery cores for the precious metals program.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort

region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 40

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of concrete block, this one-story building has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles. The rectangular building rests on a cast concrete foundation. On the main (south) facade is a garage bay with a ca. 1980 overhead metal track door. On the east facade are original paired six-light, sliding track wood windows. On the north facade are two sets of paired six-light track wood windows. On the west facade is a six-light wood track window. There is no other fenestration. At the roofline is a wood core and fascia board. The interior has a poured concrete foundation, exposed ceiling rafters, and walls of concrete block.

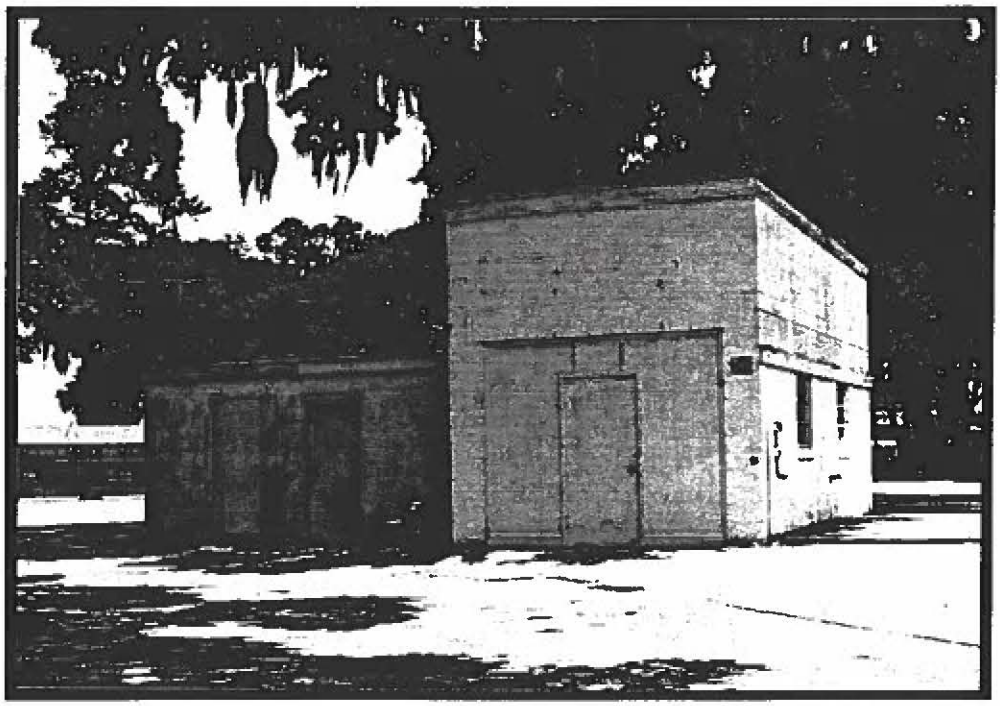
HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 800 square foot building is a Public Works maintenance and storage facility. This building is currently vacant and is being renovated for use as the pest shop.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and

do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 49

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

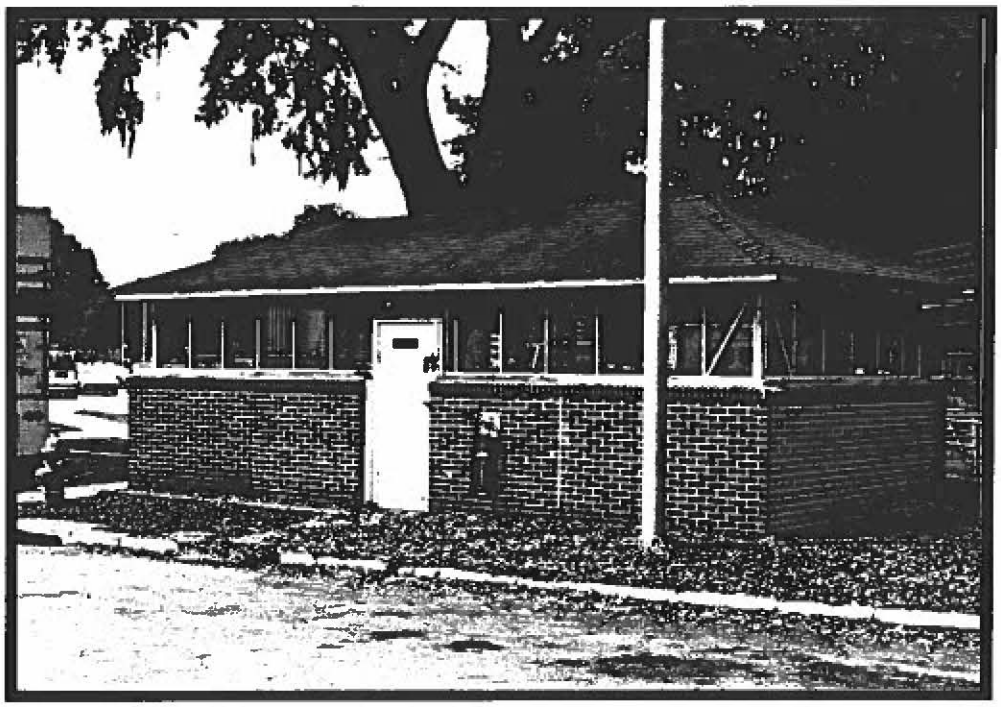
Constructed of concrete block, this one-story building has a flat roof covered with asphalt material. The irregular-plan building rests on a cast concrete foundation. On the main (west) facade is a garage bay which has been enclosed with plywood panels and a solid core wood door. Also on this facade are two entrance openings. The opening in the north bay has been enclosed with plywood panels while the south entrance has a ca. 1970 solid wood door. On the south facade are three three-light jalousie aluminum windows. These windows have concrete sills. On the east facade are three large window openings which have added plywood panels. On the north facade is a ca. 1970 concrete block shed wing with a one-over-one aluminum sash window. There is no fenestration on the north facade. On the west facade at this wing is a solid steel door. On the north facade of the main section is a three-light jalousie window. The interior has a concrete floor and concrete block walls.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1957, this 724 square foot building originally housed a vehicle service station for the hospital complex. This function was later transferred to Building 20 and Building 49 is presently used for storage.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 53

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 53 is a one-story, rectangular plan building with brick veneer. The building has a poured concrete foundation, hipped roof of asphalt shingles, and exterior stretcher bond brick. The building is an open air storage shed and has a brick skirt wall to a height of approximately four feet. Above the brick wall is a concrete surface upon which rests wood posts. The area between the wood posts have metal screen panels. These wood posts support the roof which has wood soffits and eaves. On the main (south) facade is an entrance with a ca. 1980 solid core wood door. The interior has concrete block walls, exposed ceiling rafters, and a poured concrete floor.

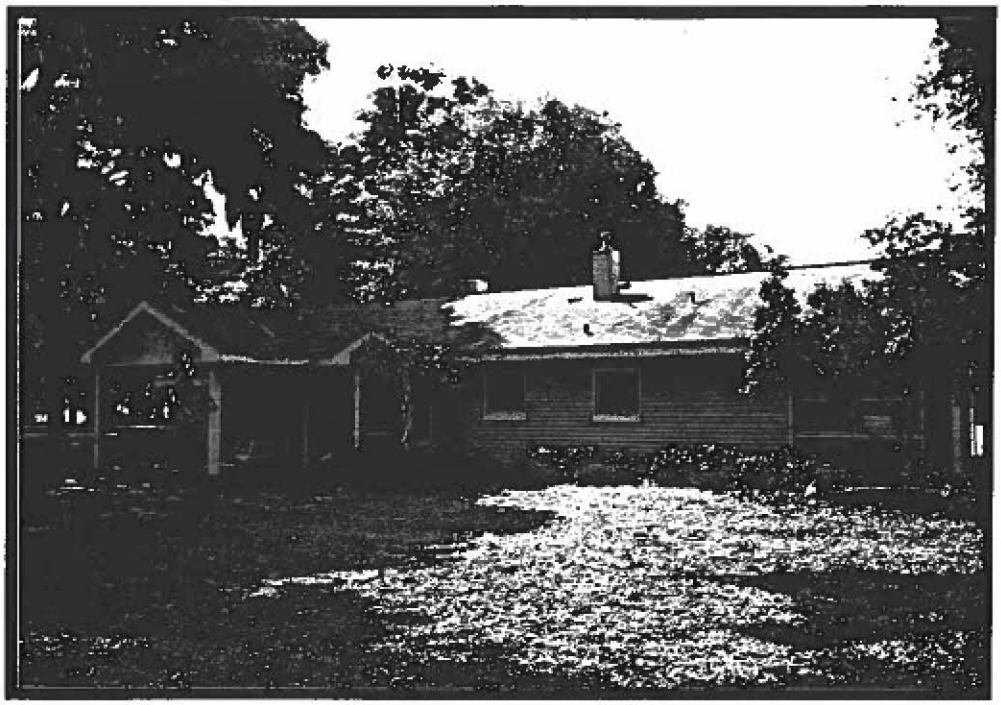
HISTORY:

Completed in 1950, this 100 square foot building is a storehouse for oxygen tanks and compressed gas cylinders. The building is located next to Building 1.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort

region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 81

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 81 is a one-story concrete block Ranch-style dwelling. The dwelling has a poured concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior wall stuccoed brick chimneys, and an exterior of vinyl siding added in 1992. On the main (north) facade is a projecting gable roof carport with wood posts. Connecting with the carport is a gable roof entry porch with square wood posts. There are two entrances on the main facade. The entrance from the carport has a solid core wood door added ca. 1992. Above the door is a large single-light transom and adjacent to the door is a single-light sidelight. The entrance at the porch has a multi-light glass and wood door. Over the door is a small single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Adjacent to the porch entrance is a large one-over-one aluminum sash window and small rectangular transom. The windows have concrete sills.

On the east facade adjacent to the carport is a gable roof wing with a solid core wood door. The windows in the west bay of the main facade are paired one-over-one aluminum sash with transoms. Below the windows are vertical panels of vinyl siding. On the west facade of the dwelling are one-over-one sash windows with angled rectangular wood and glass transoms. Below the windows are vertical vinyl panels. In the gable field are vertical board wood panels and a diamond shape louvered vent window. On the rear (south) facade is a small one-story gable roof wing with vertical paneled siding in the gable field. Windows on the rear facade are one-over-one aluminum sash. The central window has a fixed light flanked by one-over-one sash

windows. Above these windows are narrow single-light rectangular transoms. The entrance on this facade has a single-light glass and wood door. On the east facade is a one-over-one sash window. In the gable field is vertical board paneled siding and a diamond shaped louvered vent.

The interior has been remodeled several times and has added carpeting, wall finishes, and bathroom and kitchen fixtures.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 1,697 square foot building was constructed as a single-family dwelling. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

BUILDING 82

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 82 is a one-story concrete block Ranch-style dwelling. The dwelling has a poured concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior wall stuccoed brick chimneys, and an exterior of vinyl siding added in 1992. On the main (west) facade is a projecting gable roof carport with wood posts. Connecting with the carport is a gable roof entry porch with square wood posts. There are two entrances on the main facade. The entrance from the carport has a solid core wood door added ca. 1992. Above the door is a large single-light transom and adjacent to the door is a single-light sidelight. The entrance at the porch has a multi-light glass and wood door. Over the door is a small single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Adjacent to the porch entrance is a large one-over-one aluminum sash window and small rectangular transom. The windows have concrete sills.

On the east facade adjacent to the carport is a gable roof wing with a solid core wood door. The windows in the south bay of the main facade are paired one-over-one aluminum sash with transoms. Below the windows are vertical panels of vinyl siding. On the west facade of the dwelling are one-over-one sash windows with angled rectangular wood and glass transoms. Below the windows are vertical vinyl panels. In the gable field are vertical board wood panels and a diamond shape louvered vent window. On the rear (east) facade is a small one-story gable roof wing with vertical paneled siding in the gable field. Windows on the rear facade are one-over-one aluminum sash. The central window has a fixed light flanked by one-over-one sash

windows. Above these windows are narrow single-light rectangular transoms. The entrance on this facade has a single-light glass and wood door. In the gable field is vertical board paneled siding and a diamond shaped louvered vent.

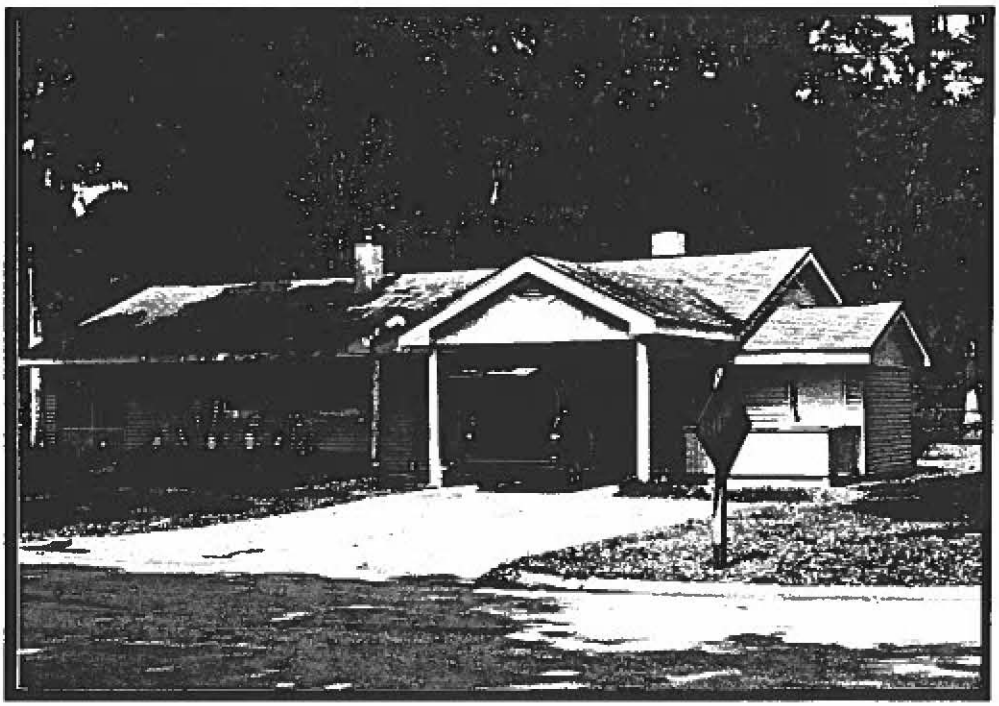
The interior has been remodeled several times and has added carpeting, wall finishes, and bathroom and kitchen fixtures.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 1,697 square foot building was constructed as a single-family dwelling. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 83

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 83 is a one-story concrete block Ranch-style dwelling. The dwelling has a poured concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior wall stuccoed brick chimneys, and an exterior of vinyl siding added in 1992. On the main (east) facade is a projecting gable roof carport with wood posts. Connecting with the carport is a gable roof entry porch with square wood posts. There are two entrances on the main facade. The entrance from the carport has a solid core wood door added ca. 1992. Above the door is a large single-light transom and adjacent to the door is a single-light sidelight. The entrance at the porch has a multi-light glass and wood door. Over the door is a small single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Adjacent to the porch entrance is a large one-over-one aluminum sash window and small rectangular transom. The windows have concrete sills.

Adjacent to the carport is a gable roof wing with a solid core wood door. The windows on the main facade are paired one-over-one aluminum sash with transoms. Below the windows are vertical panels of vinyl siding. On the secondary facades of the dwelling are one-over-one sash windows with angled rectangular wood and glass transoms. Below the windows are vertical vinyl panels. In the gable field are vertical board wood panels and a diamond shape louvered vent window. On the rear (west) facade is a small one-story gable roof wing with vertical paneled siding in the gable field. Windows on the rear facade are one-over-one aluminum sash. The central window has a fixed light flanked by one-over-one sash windows. Above these windows

are narrow single-light rectangular transoms. The entrance on this facade has a single-light glass and wood door. In the gable field is vertical board paneled siding and a diamond shaped louvered vent.

The interior has been remodeled several times and has added carpeting, wall finishes, and bathroom and kitchen fixtures.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 1,697 square foot building was constructed as a single-family dwelling. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

BUILDING 84

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 84 is a one-story concrete block Ranch-style dwelling. The dwelling has a poured concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior wall stuccoed brick chimneys, and an exterior of vinyl siding added in 1992. On the main (west) facade is a projecting gable roof carport with wood posts. Connecting with the carport is a gable roof entry porch with square wood posts. There are two entrances on the main facade. The entrance from the carport has a solid core wood door added ca. 1992. Above the door is a large single-light transom and adjacent to the door is a single-light sidelight. The entrance at the porch has a multi-light glass and wood door. Over the door is a small single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added ca. 1992 Adjacent to the porch entrance is a large one-over-one aluminum sash window and small rectangular transom. The windows have concrete sills.

Adjacent to the carport is a gable roof wing with a solid core wood door. The windows on the main facade are paired one-over-one aluminum sash with transoms. Below the windows are vertical panels of vinyl siding. On the secondary facades of the dwelling are one-over-one sash windows with angled rectangular wood and glass transoms. Below the windows are vertical vinyl panels. In the gable field are vertical board wood panels and a diamond shape louvered vent window. On the rear (east) facade is a small one-story gable roof wing with vertical paneled siding in the gable field. Windows on the rear facade are one-over-one aluminum sash. The central window has a fixed light flanked by one-over-one sash windows. Above these windows

are narrow single-light rectangular transoms. The entrance on this facade has a single-light glass and wood door. In the gable field is vertical board paneled siding and a diamond shaped louvered vent.

The interior has been remodeled several times and has added carpeting, wall finishes, and bathroom and kitchen fixtures.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 1,697 square foot building was constructed as a single-family dwelling. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

BUILDING 85

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 85 is a one-story concrete block Ranch-style dwelling. The dwelling has a poured concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior wall stuccoed brick chimneys, and an exterior of vinyl siding added in 1992. On the main (east) facade is a projecting gable roof carport with wood posts. Connecting with the carport is a gable roof entry porch with square wood posts. There are two entrances on the main facade. The entrance from the carport has a solid core wood door added ca. 1992. Above the door is a large single-light transom and adjacent to the door is a single-light sidelight. The entrance at the porch has a multi-light glass and wood door. Over the door is a small single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added ca. 1992. Adjacent to the porch entrance is a large one-over-one aluminum sash window and small rectangular transom. The windows have concrete sills.

Adjacent to the carport is a gable roof wing with a solid core wood door. The windows on the main facade are paired one-over-one aluminum sash with transoms. Below the windows are vertical panels of vinyl siding. On the secondary facades of the dwelling are one-over-one sash windows with angled rectangular wood and glass transoms. Below the windows are vertical vinyl panels. In the gable field are vertical board wood panels and a diamond shape louvered vent window. On the rear (west) facade is a small one-story gable roof wing with vertical paneled siding in the gable field. Windows on the rear facade are one-over-one aluminum sash. The central window has a fixed light flanked by one-over-one sash windows. Above these windows are narrow single-light rectangular transoms. The entrance on this facade has a single-light glass

and wood door. In the gable field is vertical board paneled siding and a diamond shaped louvered vent.

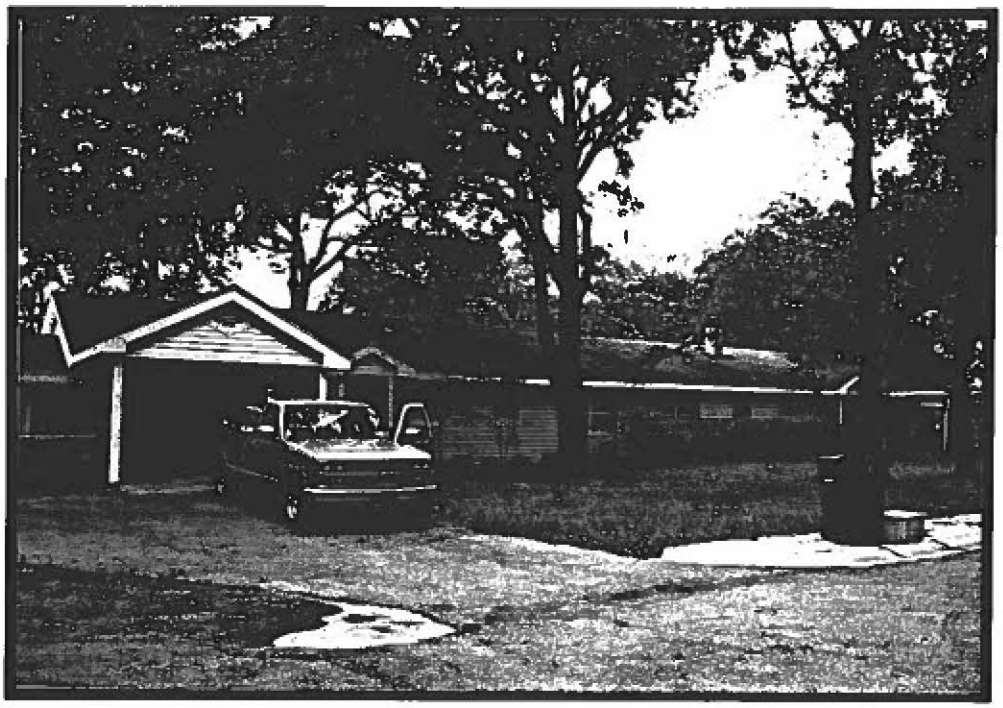
The interior has been remodeled several times and has added carpeting, wall finishes, and bathroom and kitchen fixtures.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 1,697 square foot building was constructed as a single-family dwelling. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 101

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 101 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the

connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

The interior has been remodeled several times and has added carpeting, wall finishes, and bathroom and kitchen fixtures.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

BUILDING 102

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 102 is a one-story concrete block Ranch-style dwelling. The dwelling has a poured concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior wall stuccoed brick chimneys, and an exterior of vinyl siding added in 1992. On the main facade is a projecting gable roof carport with wood posts. Connecting with the carport is a gable roof entry porch with square wood posts. There are two entrances on the main facade. The entrance from the carport has a solid core wood door added ca. 1992. Above the door is a large single-light transom and adjacent to the door is a single-light sidelight. The entrance at the porch has a multi-light glass and wood door. Over the door is a small single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Adjacent to the porch entrance is a large one-over-one aluminum sash window and small rectangular transom. The windows have concrete sills. Adjacent to the carport is a gable roof wing with a solid core wood door. The windows on the main facade are paired one-over-one aluminum sash with transoms. Below the windows are vertical panels of vinyl siding.

On the secondary facades of the dwelling are one-over-one sash windows with angled rectangular wood and glass transoms. Below the windows are vertical vinyl panels. In the gable field are vertical board wood panels and a diamond shape louvered vent window. On the rear facade is a small one-story gable roof wing with vertical paneled siding in the gable field. Windows on the rear facade are one-over-one aluminum sash. The central window has a fixed light flanked by one-over-one sash windows. Above these windows are narrow single-light rectangular

transoms. The entrance on this facade has a single-light glass and wood door. In the gable field is vertical board paneled siding and a diamond shaped louvered vent.

The interior has been remodeled several times and has added carpeting, wall surfaces, and replacement kitchen and bathroom fixtures.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 1,627 square foot building was constructed as a single-family dwelling. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

BUILDING 103

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 103 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with

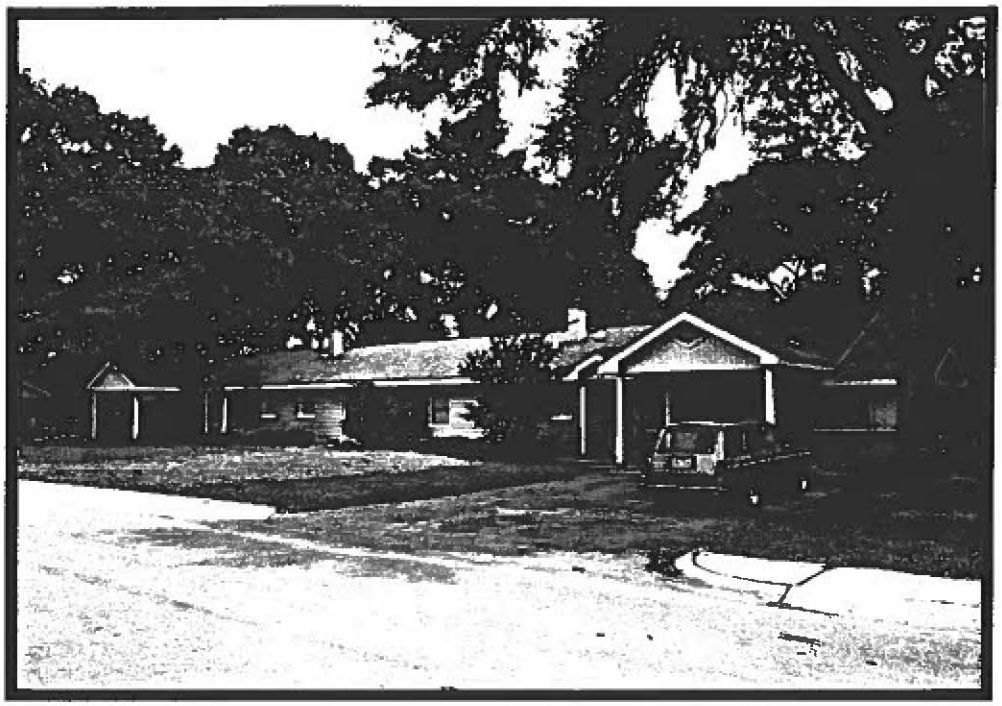
transoms on the main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 104

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 104 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board

siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

BUILDING 105

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 105 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the

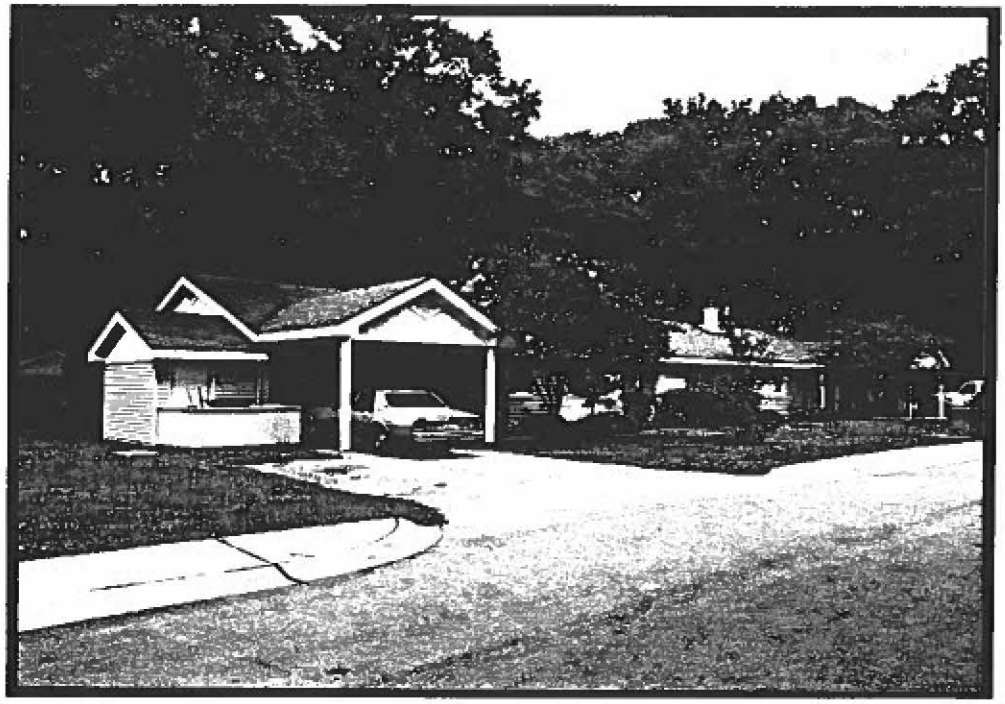
main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 106

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 106 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the

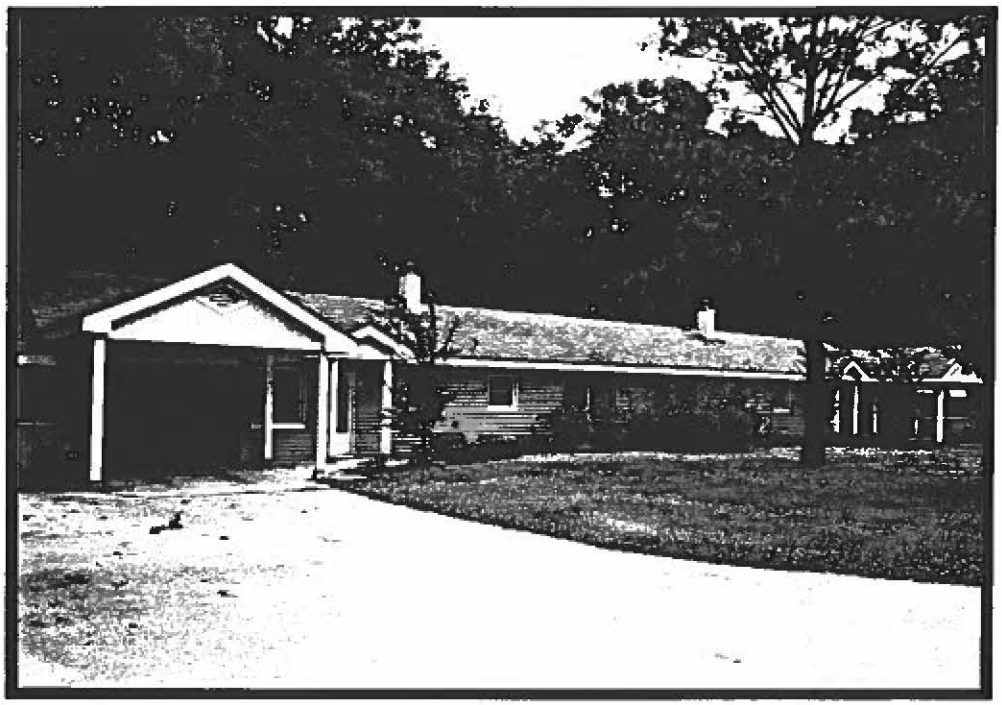
main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 107

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 107 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the

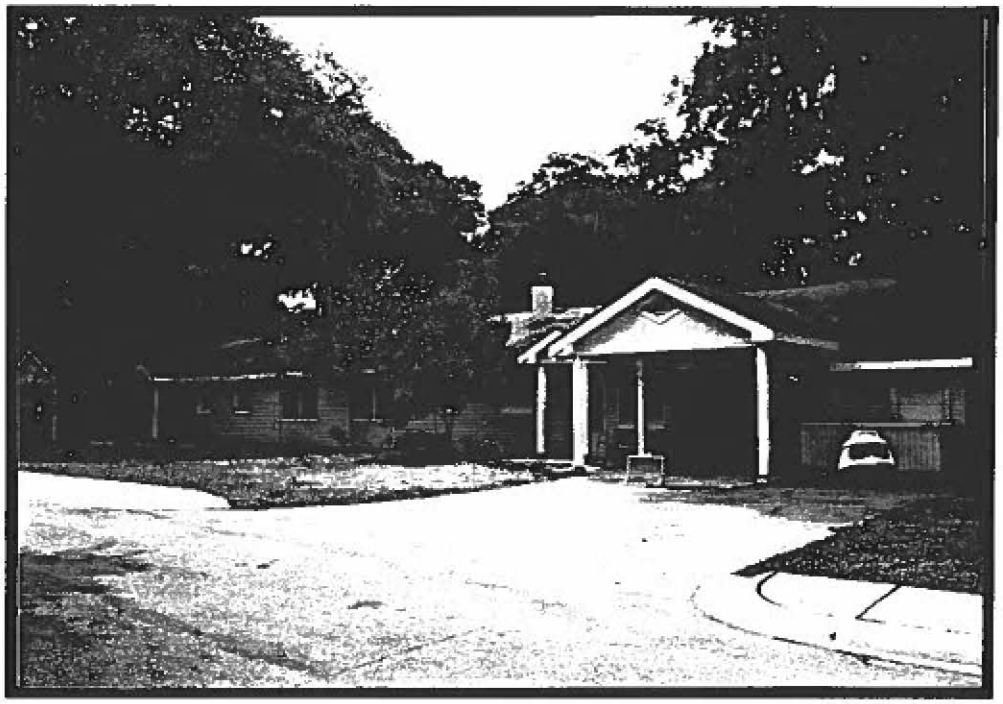
main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 108

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 108 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the

main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

BUILDING 109

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 109 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the

main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

BUILDING 110

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 110 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the

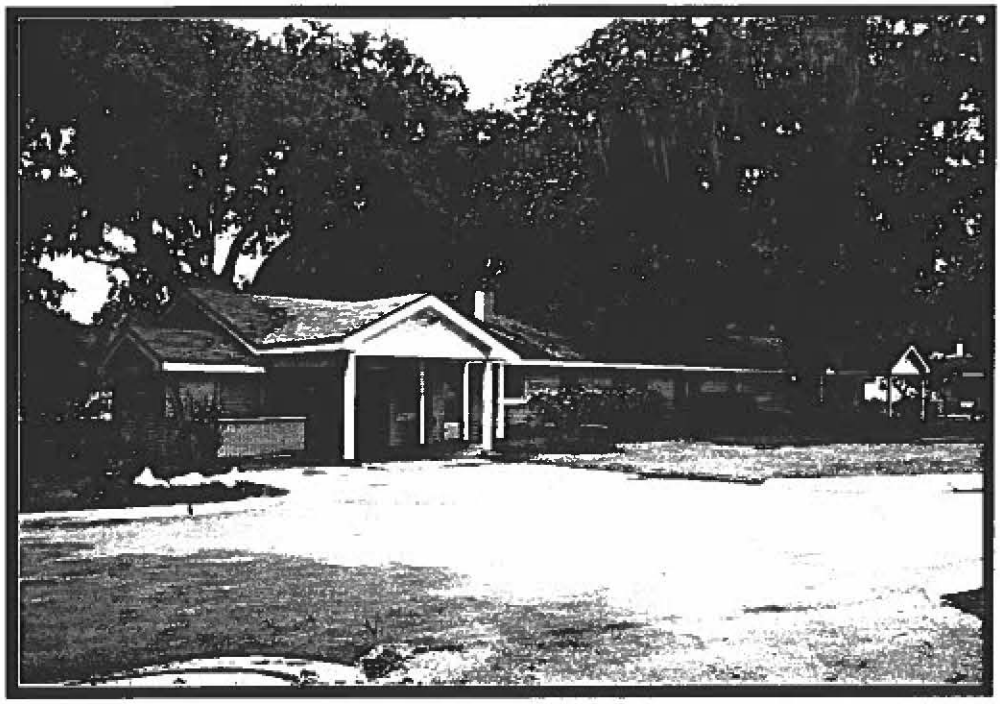
main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 111

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 111 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the

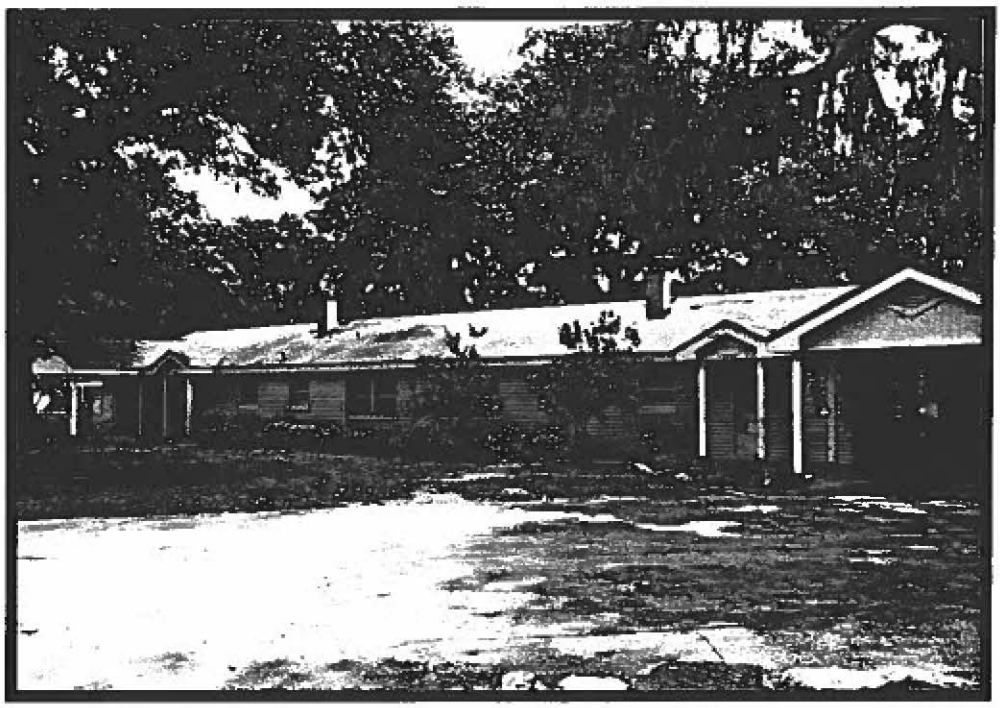
main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 112

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 112 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board

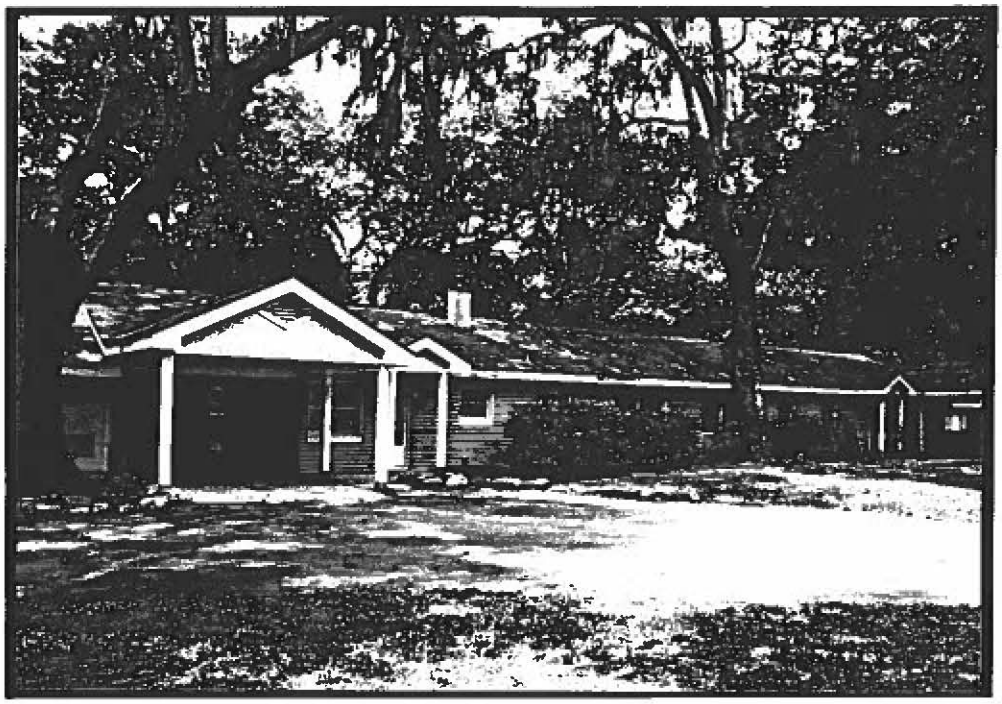
siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 113

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 113 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the

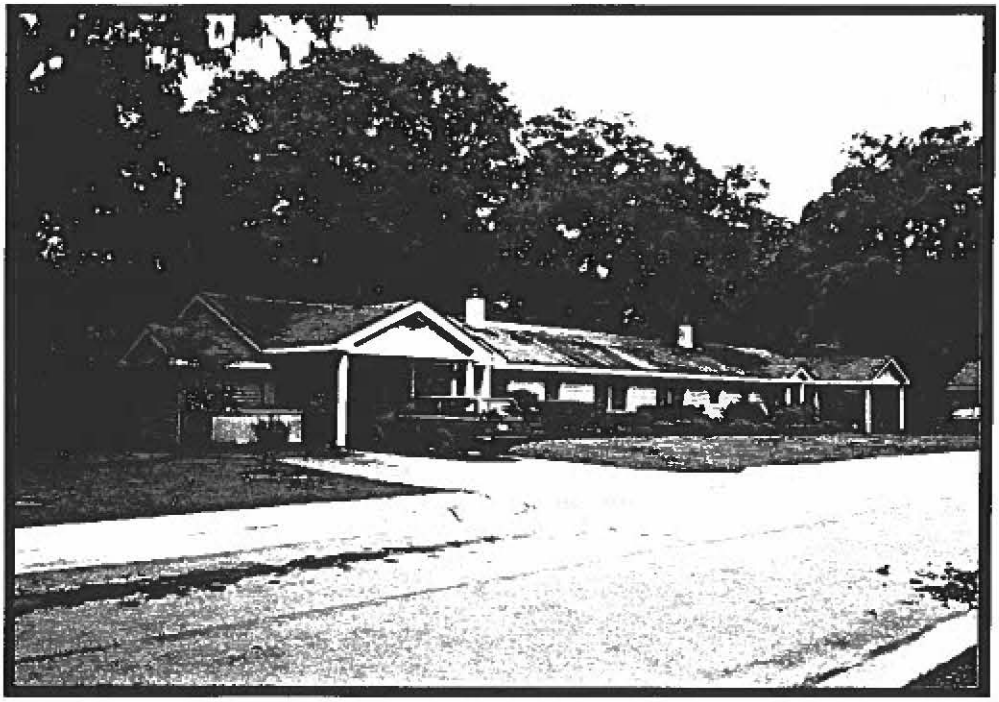
main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 114

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 114 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the

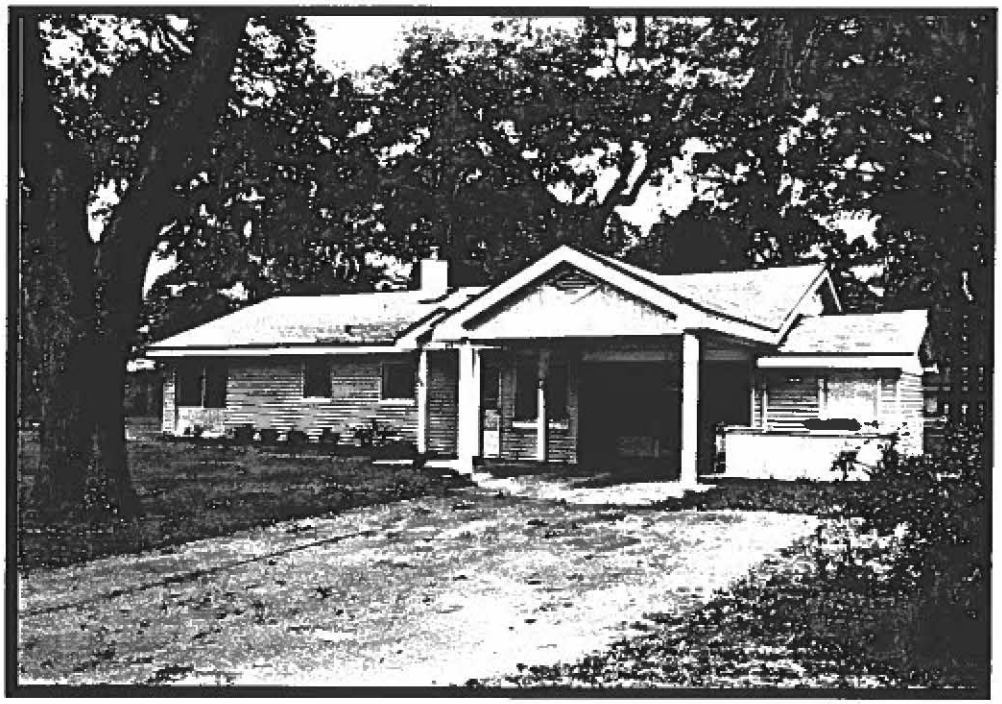
main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 115

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 115 is a one-story concrete block Ranch-style dwelling. The dwelling has a poured concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior wall stuccoed brick chimneys, and an exterior of vinyl siding added in 1992. On the main facade is a projecting gable roof carport with wood posts. Connecting with the carport is a gable roof entry porch with square wood posts. There are two entrances on the main facade. The entrance from the carport has a solid core wood door added ca. 1992. Above the door is a large single-light transom and adjacent to the door is a single-light sidelight. The entrance at the porch has a multi-light glass and wood door. Over the door is a small single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Adjacent to the porch entrance is a large one-over-one aluminum sash window and small rectangular transom. The windows have concrete sills. Adjacent to the carport is a gable roof wing with a solid core wood door. The windows on the main facade are paired one-over-one aluminum sash with transoms. Below the windows are vertical panels of vinyl siding.

On the secondary facades of the dwelling are one-over-one sash windows with angled rectangular wood and glass transoms. Below the windows are vertical vinyl panels. In the gable field are vertical board wood panels and a diamond shape louvered vent window. On the rear facade is a small one-story gable roof wing with vertical paneled siding in the gable field. Windows on the rear facade are one-over-one aluminum sash. The central window has a fixed light flanked by one-over-one sash windows. Above these windows are narrow single-light rectangular transoms. The entrance on this facade has a single-light glass and wood door. In the gable field

is vertical board paneled siding and a diamond shaped louvered vent.

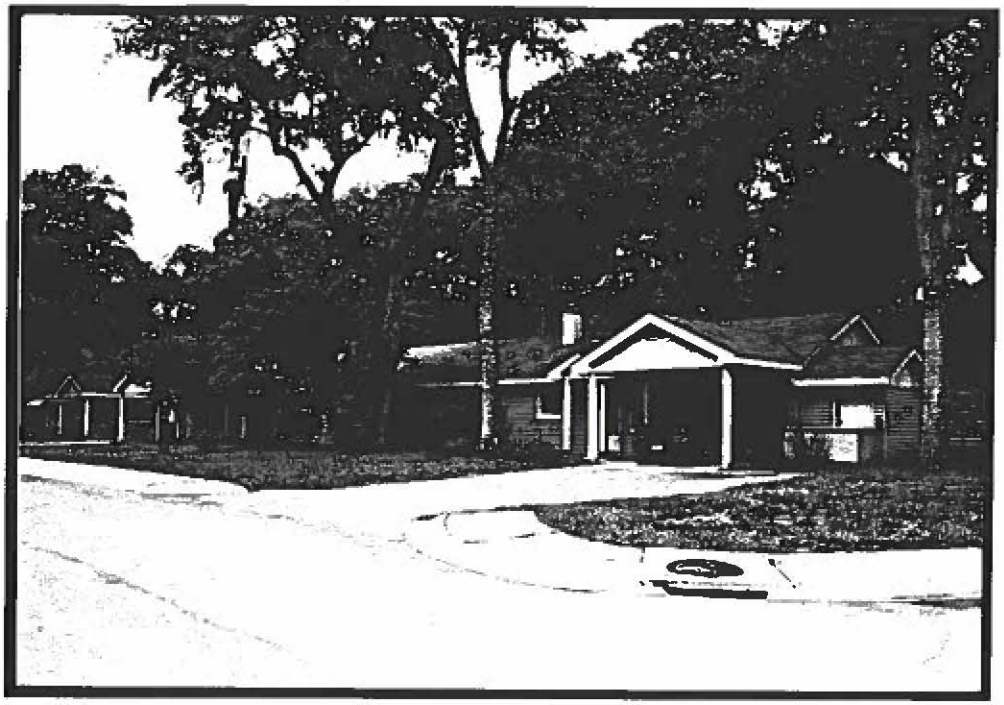
The interior has been remodeled several times and has added carpeting, wall surfaces, and replacement kitchen and bathroom fixtures.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 1,627 square foot building was constructed as a single-family dwelling. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 116

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 116 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the

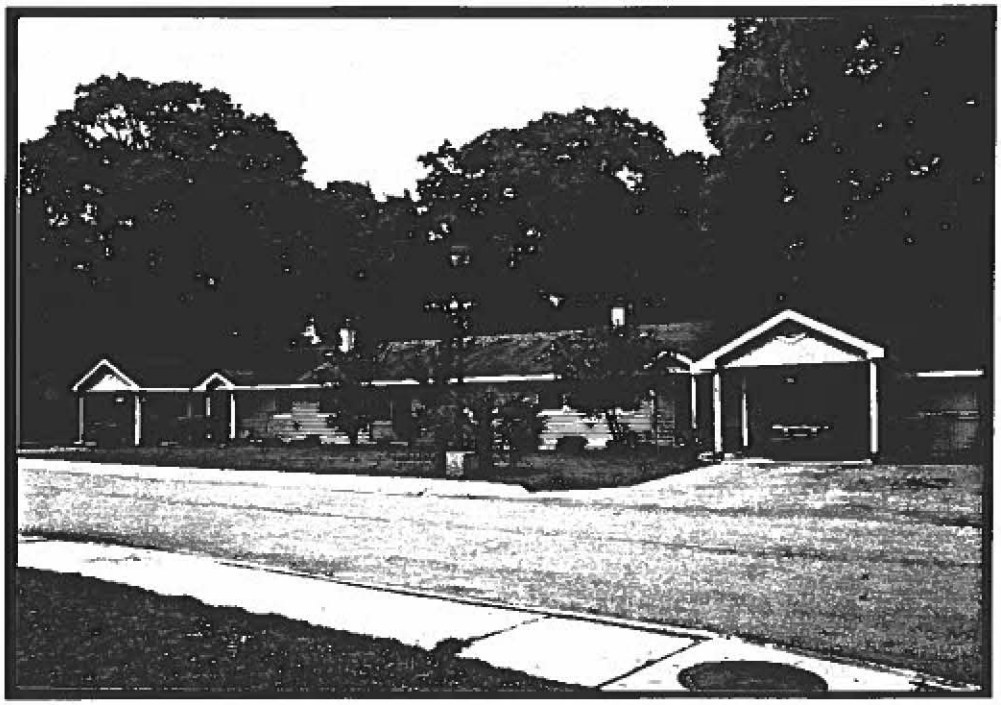
main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 117

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 117 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the

main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

BUILDING 118

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 118 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the

main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

BUILDING 119

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 119 is a one-story concrete block Ranch-style dwelling. The dwelling has a poured concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior wall stuccoed brick chimneys, and an exterior of vinyl siding added in 1992. On the main facade is a projecting gable roof carport with wood posts. Connecting with the carport is a gable roof entry porch with square wood posts. There are two entrances on the main facade. The entrance from the carport has a solid core wood door added ca. 1992. Above the door is a large single-light transom and adjacent to the door is a single-light sidelight. The entrance at the porch has a multi-light glass and wood door. Over the door is a small single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Adjacent to the porch entrance is a large one-over-one aluminum sash window and small rectangular transom. The windows have concrete sills. Adjacent to the carport is a gable roof wing with a solid core wood door. The windows on the main facade are paired one-over-one aluminum sash with transoms. Below the windows are vertical panels of vinyl siding.

On the secondary facades of the dwelling are one-over-one sash windows with angled rectangular wood and glass transoms. Below the windows are vertical vinyl panels. In the gable field are vertical board wood panels and a diamond shape louvered vent window. On the rear facade is a small one-story gable roof wing with vertical paneled siding in the gable field. Windows on the rear facade are one-over-one aluminum sash. The central window has a fixed light flanked by one-over-one sash windows. Above these windows are narrow single-light rectangular transoms. The entrance on this facade has a single-light glass and wood door. In the gable field

is vertical board paneled siding and a diamond shaped louvered vent. The interior has been remodeled several times and has added carpeting, wall surfaces, and replacement kitchen and bathroom fixtures.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 1,627 square foot building was constructed as a single-family dwelling. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

BUILDING 120

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 120 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the

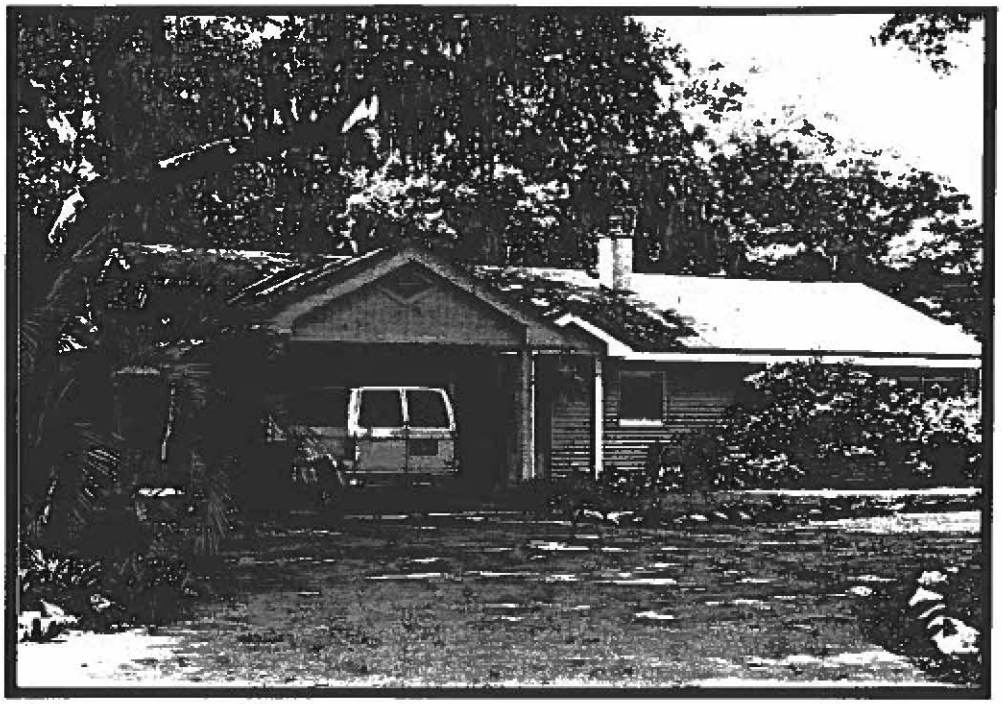
main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 121

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 121 is a one-story concrete block Ranch-style dwelling. The dwelling has a poured concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior wall stuccoed brick chimneys, and an exterior of vinyl siding added in 1992. On the main facade is a projecting gable roof carport with wood posts. Connecting with the carport is a gable roof entry porch with square wood posts. There are two entrances on the main facade. The entrance from the carport has a solid core wood door added ca. 1992. Above the door is a large single-light transom and adjacent to the door is a single-light sidelight. The entrance at the porch has a multi-light glass and wood door. Over the door is a small single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Adjacent to the porch entrance is a large one-over-one aluminum sash window and small rectangular transom. The windows have concrete sills. Adjacent to the carport is a gable roof wing with a solid core wood door. The windows on the main facade are paired one-over-one aluminum sash with transoms. Below the windows are vertical panels of vinyl siding.

On the secondary facades of the dwelling are one-over-one sash windows with angled rectangular wood and glass transoms. Below the windows are vertical vinyl panels. In the gable field are vertical board wood panels and a diamond shape louvered vent window. On the rear facade is a small one-story gable roof wing with vertical paneled siding in the gable field. Windows on the rear facade are one-over-one aluminum sash. The central window has a fixed light flanked by one-over-one sash windows. Above these windows are narrow single-light rectangular transoms. The entrance on this facade has a single-light glass and wood door. In the gable field

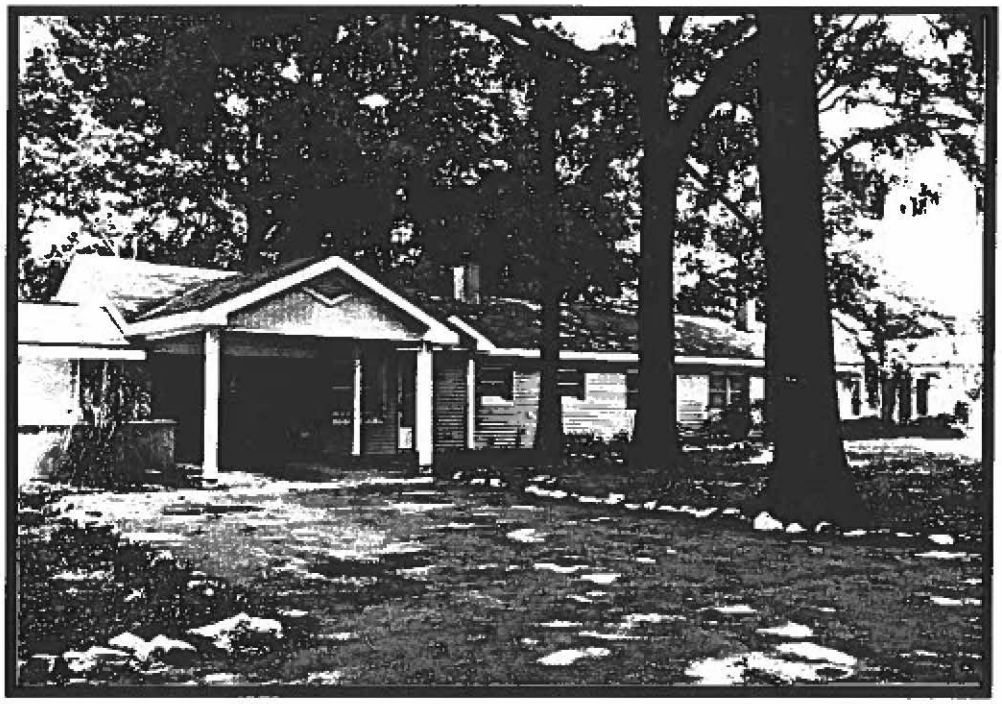
is vertical board paneled siding and a diamond shaped louvered vent. The interior has been remodeled several times and has added carpeting, wall surfaces, and replacement kitchen and bathroom fixtures.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 1,627 square foot building was constructed as a single-family dwelling. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 122

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 122 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the

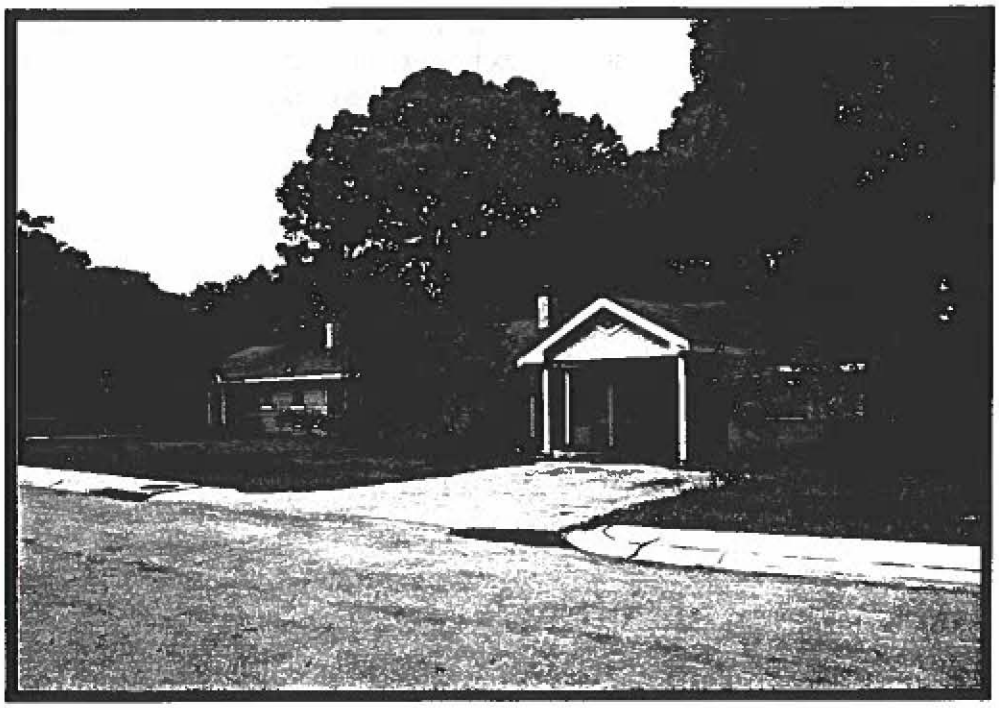
main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 123

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 123 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the

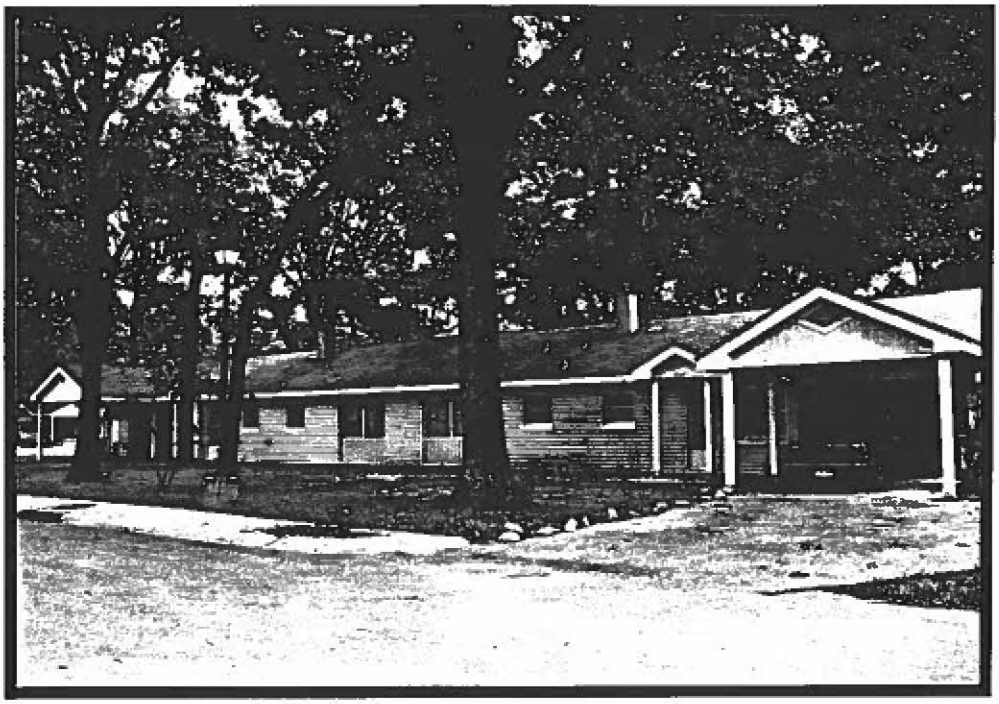
main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 124

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 124 is a one-story concrete block duplex. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior stuccoed brick chimneys, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior vinyl siding added in 1992. The two units are identical and match those of the single-family dwellings. On the main facade of each unit is a gabled carport with square wood posts. In the gable field of the carport is vertical board wood panels and a diamond shaped louvered vent. Attached to the carports are gabled entry porches which are supported by wood posts. Entrances leading to the carport have ca. 1992 solid wood doors. Above the door is a large single-light transom and flanking the door is a single-light sidelight. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Windows adjacent to the porch entrance and in the central bays have single-light narrow wood and glass transoms. The entrances leading to the porches leave multi-light glass and wood doors and single-light transoms. Adjacent to the carports are one-story gable roof wings for storage. These storage rooms have solid wood doors. In front of the storage wings is a low wood railing with vertical board panels.

On the secondary facades is a one-over-one sash window and vertical board siding in the gable fields. Also in the gable field is a louvered diamond shape window. The rear facade has a single-light glass and wood door and one-over-one sash aluminum windows on each unit. The central windows of each unit have narrow single-light transoms. These central windows have a fixed central light and flanking one-over-one sash windows. At the intersection of the connecting units is a projecting gabled bay with vinyl siding, one-over-one sash windows, and vertical board siding and diamond shaped louvers in the gable field. The large windows with transoms on the

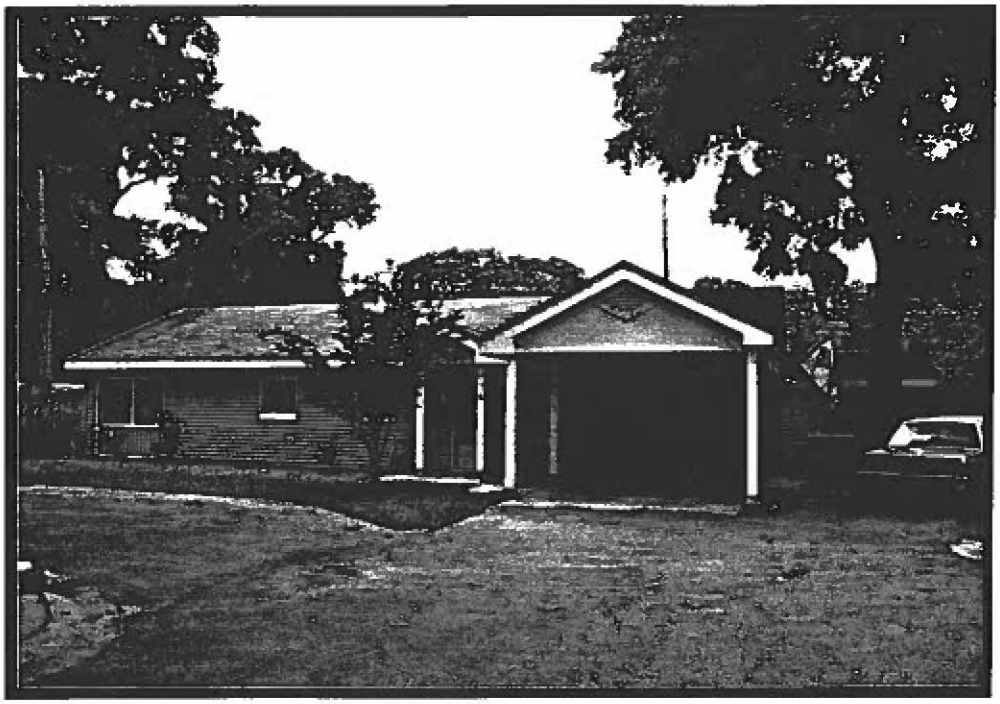
main and rear facades have concrete sills. In the gable fields are vertical board panels and diamond shaped louvered vents. The interior has been remodeled with drywall on the walls and ceilings, and linoleum and carpet on the floors. The kitchens have been remodeled with added wooden cabinets.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 3,253 square foot building was constructed as a duplex. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 125

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 125 is a one-story concrete block Ranch-style dwelling. The dwelling has a poured concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, two interior wall stuccoed brick chimneys, and an exterior of vinyl siding added in 1992. On the main facade is a projecting gable roof carport with wood posts. Connecting with the carport is a gable roof entry porch with square wood posts. There are two entrances on the main facade. The entrance from the carport has a solid core wood door added ca. 1992. Above the door is a large single-light transom and adjacent to the door is a single-light sidelight. The entrance at the porch has a multi-light glass and wood door. Over the door is a small single-light transom. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1992. Adjacent to the porch entrance is a large one-over-one aluminum sash window and small rectangular transom. The windows have concrete sills. Adjacent to the carport is a gable roof wing with a solid core wood door. The windows on the main facade are paired one-over-one aluminum sash with transoms. Below the windows are vertical panels of vinyl siding.

On the secondary facades of the dwelling are one-over-one sash windows with angled rectangular wood and glass transoms. Below the windows are vertical vinyl panels. In the gable field are vertical board wood panels and a diamond shape louvered vent window. On the rear facade is a small one-story gable roof wing with vertical paneled siding in the gable field. Windows on the rear facade are one-over-one aluminum sash. The central window has a fixed light flanked by one-over-one sash windows. Above these windows are narrow single-light rectangular transoms. The entrance on this facade has a single-light glass and wood door. In the gable field

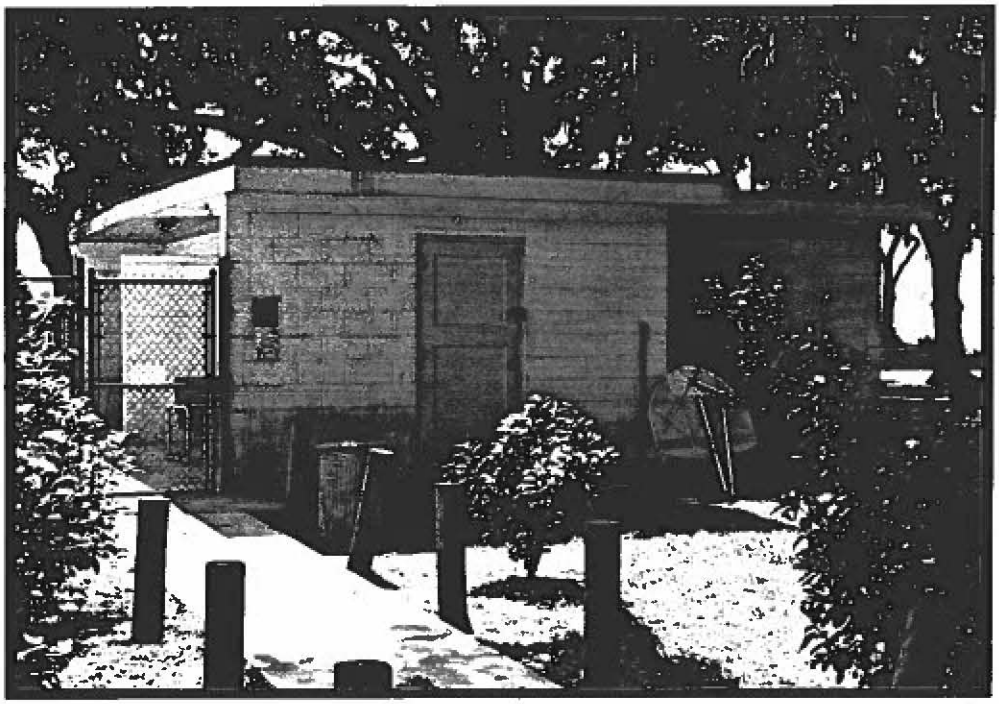
is vertical board paneled siding and a diamond shaped louvered vent. The interior has been remodeled several times and has added carpeting, wall surfaces, and replacement kitchen and bathroom fixtures.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1956, this 1,627 square foot building was constructed as a single-family dwelling. The dwelling was built as officers' quarters and was one of 30 single-family and duplex units built at Naval Hospital Beaufort in 1956. These dwellings were designed by Keyes, Smith, Satterlee, and Lethbridge, Architects of Washington, D.C. They originally had exteriors of concrete block, asbestos shingles beneath the windows and in the gable fields, and aluminum awning and sash windows. The dwelling has been remodeled several times on both the interior and exterior. The most recent remodeling included the addition of vinyl siding and aluminum sash windows in 1992.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 134

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Constructed of concrete block, this one-story, irregular plan building features a slightly gabled roof with a rolled asphalt surface. Resting on a concrete block foundation, the building features two entrances on the main (north) facade, each with a ca. 1980 solid core wood door. Between the two doors is a projecting single-course concrete block divider wall. On the west facade is an originally two-panel wood door. On the south facade is a ca. 1980 solid wood door and the east facade also has a ca. 1990 solid wood door. Over the two entrances are painted soldier course brick lintels. At the roofline is a projecting wood eave with a wood fascia board and metal coping. The interior is composed of two changing rooms and restrooms.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1966, this 530 square foot building houses a bathhouse facility adjacent to the hospital complex's swimming pool.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This building also does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

BUILDING 140

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Building 140 is a one-story frame and brick veneer building. The dwelling was designed in the Ranch style with a projecting gabled bay on the main facade. The house has a poured concrete foundation, exterior of stretcher band brick, low-pitched gable roof of asphalt shingles, and interior brick chimney. On the main (west) facade is a glass and wood door. Adjacent to the entrance is an added stained glass window. The roof eave extends to form a porch area at the main facade. The exterior wall siding beneath this porch is wood board and batten. In the projecting bay the wall surface is of brick veneer except below the windows which has a textured concrete surface and above the windows which have louvered wood vents. Windows are one-over-one rectangular aluminum sash. The windows have wood shutters. On the north facade is an attached open carport and storage room. In front of the storage room is a brick skirt wall and the exterior of this room is of textured concrete. On the north facade is a recessed bay for storage. At the northeast corner of the dwelling is a sun room with one-over-one aluminum sash windows. Above the windows is horizontal wood siding and below are wood board and batten panels. There are two entrances on the rear (east) facade. The north bay entrance has a ca. 1990 multi-light glass and wood door. In the south bay is an original solid wood door. In the central section of this facade is another sun room with single-light fixed windows. On the south facade are three one-over-one aluminum sash windows.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1965, this 2,556 square foot building was constructed as the commanding officers' quarters. The dwelling replaced the Van Emberg House which originally stood at this location. The Van Emberg House was acquired in 1945 and was used for married officers' quarters until it was razed to make way for Building 140. Building 140 continues to be used for officers' quarters.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

QUARTERS B D RvM 11FEB22

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Quarters B is a one-story frame Ranch-style dwelling. The dwelling has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a poured concrete foundation, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior wall surface of vinyl siding. On the main (west) facade is a one-story entry porch with wood posts and lattice panels. The main entrance has a single-light glass and wood door which appears to have been added ca. 1970. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash added in 1995. On the south facade is a one-story gable roof wing added ca. 1970 with vertical board panels and one-over-one wood sash windows. On the north facade is a one-story gable roof garage with a ca. 1970 overhead metal track garage door. Adjacent to the door is a two-over-two horizontal sash window. Between the garage and the dwelling is an enclosed breezeway with two sets of paired single-light casement windows. The exterior siding of the breezeway is of vertical board wood panels. In the gable fields of the garage and dwelling are louvered wood vent windows. On the north facade of the garage is a two-over-two horizontal sash window. On the east facade of the garage bay is a solid wood door. On the east facade of the enclosed breezeway are four one-over-one aluminum sash windows. At the east facade of the main section is a sun room with one-over-one ca. 1970 aluminum sash windows. The entrance on this facade has a ca. 1980 multi-light glass and wood door. The exterior siding on this facade is of vertical board wood panels. On the south facade of the dwelling is a two-over-two horizontal sash window.

HISTORY:

Completed in 1948, this 2,416 square foot building was constructed to serve as married officers' quarters. The dwelling is one of seven frame married officers' quarters completed in the late 1940s, however, only Quarters B and D remain standing. Both dwellings have been extensively remodeled since their construction. The most recent remodeling occurred in 1995 when the original exterior of asbestos shingles was covered with vinyl siding and the original wood windows replaced with aluminum sash windows. The dwellings continue to be used as officers' housing.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.

QUARTERS ~~D~~ B/RVM 11FEB22

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Quarters D is a one-story frame Ranch-style dwelling. The house has a poured concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, interior brick chimney, and exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (north) facade is a recessed entrance with a ca. 1970 multi-light glass and wood door. Windows are one-over-one aluminum sash design added in 1995. On the east facade is a single-bay carport with a shed roof supported by steel posts. On the east facade is a multi-light glass and wood door which opens onto the carport. A section of the carport is enclosed and has vinyl siding and ca. 1970 solid core double doors. The east facade of the dwelling has wood paneled siding and a triangular louvered vent in the gable field. On the south facade is a sun room and screen porch. The sun room has two tri-part picture windows with fixed central lights and flanking sliding track lights. Between the two picture windows are paired sliding track aluminum doors added ca. 1970. The screen porch has a wood framework and screen panels. Leading to the screen porch are sliding track aluminum doors. On the west facade are three two-over-two horizontal sash wood windows and triangular louvered vents in the gable field.

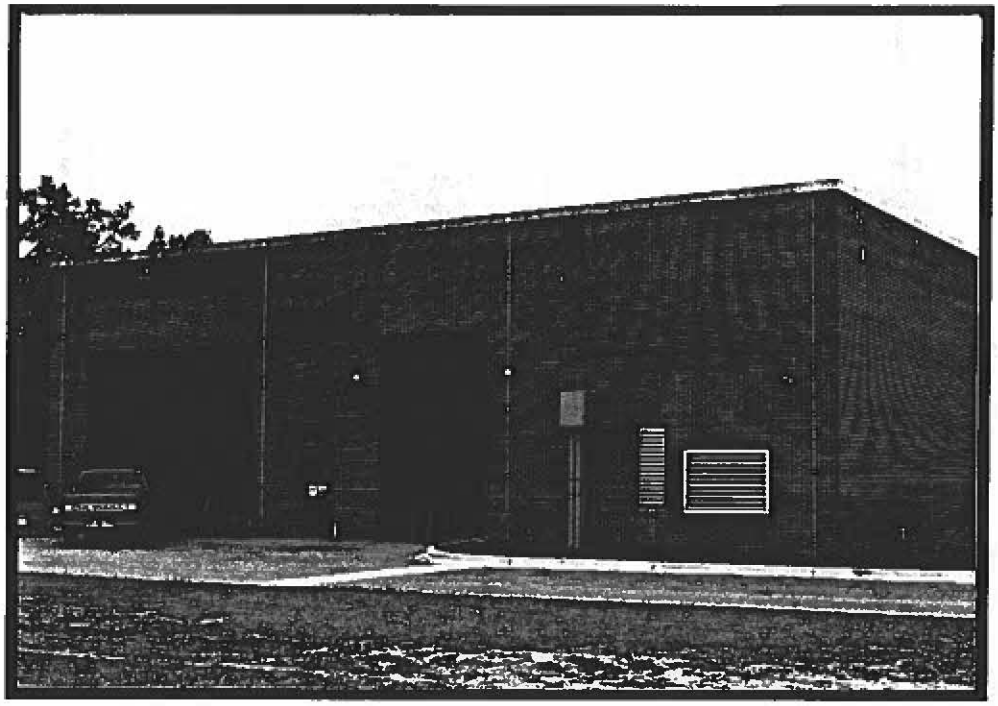
HISTORY:

Completed in 1949, this 1,780 square foot building was constructed to serve as married officers' quarters. The dwelling is one of seven frame married officers' quarters completed in the late 1940s, however, only Quarters B and D remain standing. Both dwellings have been extensively remodeled since their construction. The most recent remodeling occurred in 1995 when the

original exterior of asbestos shingles was covered with vinyl siding and the original wood windows replaced with aluminum sash windows. The dwellings continue to be used as officers' housing.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This dwelling was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The dwelling is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War. This dwelling is typical of housing designs of the post-War period and does not possess notable architectural design or detailing to meet National Register criteria.



BUILDING 1A

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

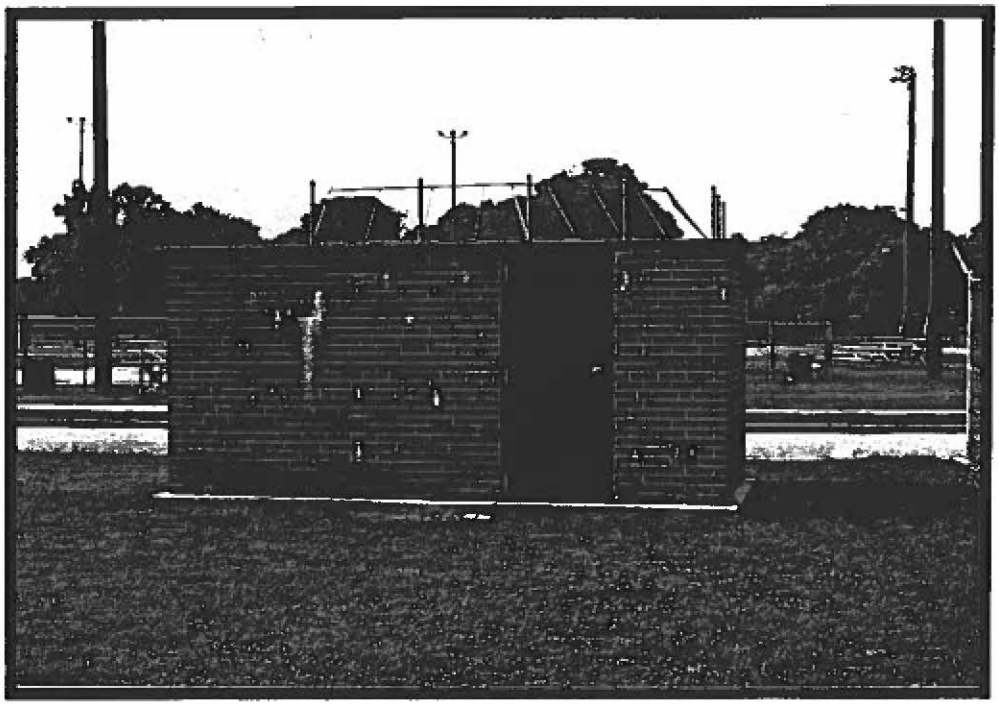
This one-story concrete block and brick veneer building is located adjacent to the hospital building. The building has a flat roof of poured concrete, a poured concrete foundation, and exterior of stretcher bond brick. On the main (north) facade are two garage bays with sliding track overhead metal doors. A pedestrian door on this facade is of two-light steel and glass design. This facade also has two rectangular vent openings with louvered metal grilles. There is no fenestration on the east facade. On the south facade is a pedestrian door of two-light steel and glass design and a rectangular metal vent. There is no fenestration on the west facade.

HISTORY:

Constructed in 1949, this brick building has been used as storage and to house mechanical equipment since it was built. The building is located just off of the main parking lot at the rear of the hospital.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War.



UNNUMBERED MECHANICAL BUILDING AT GATE NO. 2

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

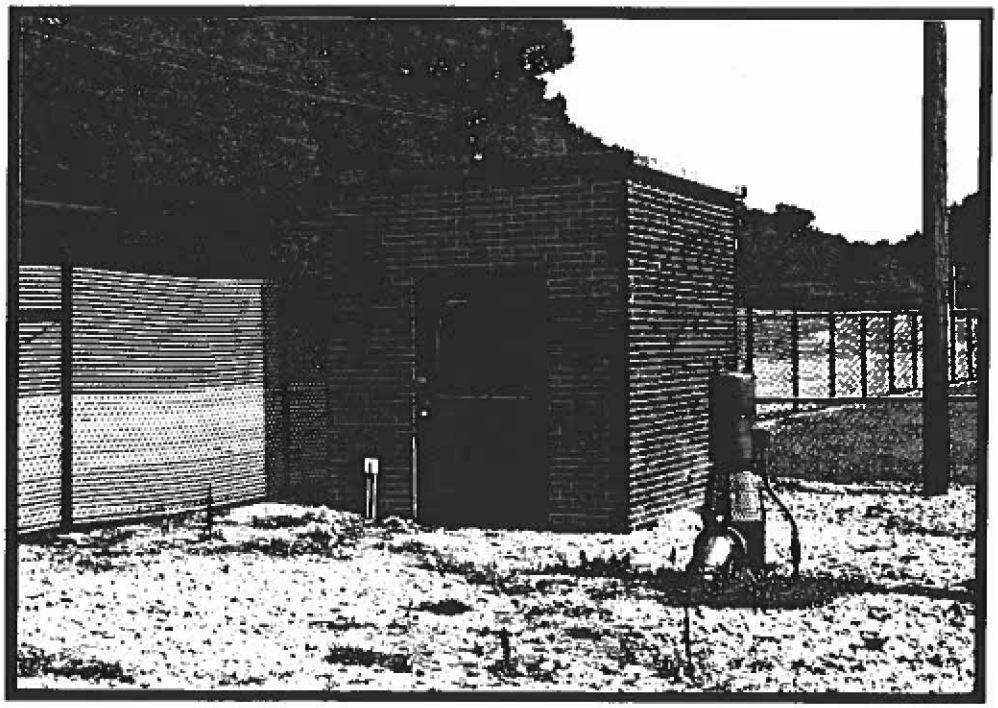
This one-story brick building was built in a rectangular plan and has a concrete foundation, exterior of stretcher bond brick, and flat metal roof. On the main (north) facade is a solid steel door. The building has no other fenestration.

HISTORY:

The exact construction date of this building is unknown but it appears to have been erected ca. 1985. The building is located near Gate No. 2 in front of Building 7.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War.



UNNUMBERED PUMP STATION AT GATE NO. 2

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

This one-story brick building was built in a square plan and has a concrete foundation, exterior of stretcher bond brick, and flat roof of concrete. On the main (south) facade is a single-light glass and steel door. The building has no other fenestration.

HISTORY:

This building was constructed ca. 1980 for use as a water pumping station. The building is not shown on the 1950 and 1967 maps of the installation and it appears this building was constructed in the 1980s when the hospital complex was connected with the county's water system. The building continues to be used as a pumping station.

SIGNIFICANCE:

This building was constructed as part of the Naval Hospital Beaufort complex in Beaufort, South Carolina. The building is supportive of the hospital's mission which is to provide the major medical support for the active duty military personnel and their dependents in the Beaufort region. Naval Hospital Beaufort and its supporting buildings are less than fifty years of age and do not possess exceptional significance in the context of the Cold War.

APPENDIX B - INVENTORY OF ARTIFACTS

Bag #	TR	ST	Level	Code	Description	Ct.	Comments
1	1	3		KG9910	Clear unidentified bottle glass	1	
2	2	3		AM0505	>2.5-3.0 inch wire nail	1	
2	2	3		AM0504	>2.0-2.5 inch wire nail	1	
2	2	3		KG9914	Olive green unidentified bottle glass	1	
3	3	2	0-55 cm	KB0199	Indeterminate shell	4	
3	3	2	0-55 cm	AS0111	Unidentified brick fragment	1	
3	3	2	0-55 cm	AS0201	Modern mortar	1	
3	3	2	0-55 cm	120102	Plain/sand temper/body sherds	2	
3	3	2	0-55 cm	AG0305	>1-2 mm thick plate window glass	2	
3	3	2	0-55 cm	KC9905	Indeterminate plain white bodied ceramic	1	
4	3	4	0-50 cm	AS0111	Unidentified brick fragments	5	
4	3	4	0-50 cm	AM9903	Cut or wrought nails	2	
4	3	4	0-50 cm	KG9914	Olive green unidentified bottle glass	1	
4	3	4	0-50 cm	KC0106	Underglaze blue chinese porcelain	1	
5	3	5	0-40 cm	AS0111	Unidentified brick fragments	3	
5	3	5	0-40 cm	MM9904	Unidentified non-iron/steel	1	
5	3	5	0-40 cm	KG0511	Amber machine made bottle glass	1	Parison seams
6	3	6	0-50 cm	121002	Cordmarked/grog temper/body sherds	13	Wilmington
6	3	6	0-50 cm	AS0201	Modern mortar	1	
6	3	6	0-50 cm	AS0111	Unidentified brick fragment	1	w/mortar on edge
7	3	7	0-50 cm	121002	Cordmarked/grog temper/body sherd	1	Wilmington
7	3	7	0-50 cm	120802	Indeterminate decorated/sand temper/body sherds	2	
7	3	7	0-50 cm	AS0111	Unidentified brick fragments	2	
7	3	7	0-50 cm	KG9906	Aqua unidentified bottle glass	1	
8	3	8		120802	Indeterminate decorated/grog temper/body sherd	1	
8	3	8		121699	Eroded/sand temper/indeterminate sherd	1	
8	3	8		MS0101	Non-cultural stone	1	fossil rock
9	4	1		KG9910	Clear unidentified bottle glass	1	
9	4	1		KG9914	Olive green unidentified bottle glass	1	
10	4	3		121002	Cordmarked/grog temper/body sherd	1	Wilmington?

10	4	3	AM0703	>1.5-2.0 inch cut nail	1	
11	4	4	130315	Turtle carapace	1	
11	4	4	130319	Indeterminate bone	2	
11	4	4	120802	Indeterminate decorated/sand temper/body sherd	1	
11	4	4	AS0111	Unidentified brick fragment	1	
11	4	4	MM9901	Unidentified iron/steel	1	
11	4	4	KC0909	Revival transfer print ironstone	1	blue print
12	4	8	KC1202	Combed clear glaze slipware	1	
13	5	2	120802	Indeterminate decorated/grog temper/body sherd	1	poss. checked
13	5	2	KG0713	Olive green non-machine made bottle glass	1	wine bottle base
13	5	2	KG9914	Olive green unidentified bottle glass	1	
13	5	2	AS0308	Asbestos siding/shingle	1	
14	5	3	KC1703	Plain cc ware	1	
15	5	19	121202	Punctated/sand temper/body sherds	2	Thoms Creek
16	5	19 + 10m E	120802	Indeterminate decorated/sand temper/body sherds	2	
17	5	19 + 20m W	AM9903	Cut or wrought nail	1	
18	6	1	KC2604	Solid color glaze semi-vitreous	1	
18	6	1	KC1702	Transfer print LRE	1	
18	6	1	KC1703	Plain cc ware	2	
18	6	1	KG9908	Opaque blue unidentified bottle glass	1	soda bottle frag., prob. mid-19th century; w/embossing
18	6	1	KG9914	Olive green unidentified bottle glass	1	
18	6	1	AS0111	Unidentified brick fragments	2	
18	6	1	TC0503	5/64 inch ball clay pipe stem	1	
19	6	3	KG9910	Clear unidentified bottle glass	1	
19	6	3	KG9914	Olive green unidentified bottle glass	1	
19	6	3	AM0799	Fragment cut nail	1	
19	6	3	AS0201	Modern mortar	1	
19	6	3	AS0308	Asbestos siding/shingles	4	
19	6	3	AM0599	Fragment wire nail	1	
20	6	7	AS0111	Unidentified brick fragment	1	

21	7	4		KG0610	Unidentified molded table glass	1	amethyst
22	9	3	0-40 cm	MM9901	Unidentified iron/steel	6	
23	10	1		121002	Cordmarked/sand temper/body sherds	2	St. Catherine's; mend
24	10	3		AS0111	Unidentified brick fragments	2	
24	10	3		MM9901	Unidentified iron/steel	1	
24	10	3		KG9810	Clear unidentified kitchen glass	2	
25	11	1		AS0201	Modern mortar	3	
25	11	1		AS0111	Unidentified brick fragment	1	
25	11	1		KB0199	Indeterminate shell	1	
25	11	1		MB0102	Charcoal	P	
25	11	1		MM9901	Unidentified iron/steel	2	
25	11	1		AG0305	>1-2 mm thick plate window glass	1	
25	11	1		KG9911	Amber unidentified bottle glass	1	
25	11	1		KG9809	Amethyst unidentified kitchen glass	1	
26	11	3	0-55 cm	KB0199	Indeterminate shell	1	
26	11	3	0-55 cm	AS0111	Unidentified brick fragments	2	
26	11	3	0-55 cm	AS0204	Asphalt	P	poss. roofing shingle
27	11	4	0-55 cm	MM9901	Unidentified iron/steel	4	
27	11	4	0-55 cm	KG9810	Clear unidentified kitchen glass	2	
27	11	4	0-55 cm	KG9910	Clear unidentified bottle glass	1	
27	11	4	0-55 cm	KG9906	Aqua unidentified bottle glass	1	
28	11	5	0-40 cm	AG0305	>1-2 mm thick plate window glass	4	light green
29	12	1		KG9899	Unidentified melted/burnt kitchen glass	1	
30	12	3		AM9901	Unidentified nail	1	
30	12	3		AM9903	Cut or wrought nail	1	
30	12	3		AM0599	Fragment wire nails	4	
30	12	3		MM9901	Unidentified iron/steel	4	
30	12	3		AG0305	>1-2 mm thick plate window glass	2	
30	12	3		130319	Indeterminate bone	1	
30	12	3		AS0111	Unidentified brick fragment	1	
31	12	5		KG9910	Clear unidentified bottle glass	1	
31	12	5		KB0199	Indeterminate shell	1	
31	12	5		AS0111	Unidentified brick fragment	1	
31	12	5		120802	Indeterminate decorated/grit temper/body sherd	1	
31	12	5		MM9901	Unidentified iron/steel	6	
31	12	5		AM0503	>1.5-2.0 inch wire nail	1	

APPENDIX C - GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Addition New construction added to an existing building or structure.

Alteration Work which impacts any exterior architectural feature including construction, reconstruction, or removal of any building or building element.

Apron A decorative, horizontal trim piece on the lower portion of an architectural element.

Arch A curved construction of wedge-shaped stones or bricks which spans an opening and supports the weight above it. (see flat arch, jack arch, segmental arch and semi-circular arch)

Attic The upper level of a building, not of full ceiling height, directly beneath the roof.

Baluster One of a series of short, vertical, often vase-shaped members used to support a stair or porch handrail, forming a balustrade.

Balustrade An entire rail system with top rail and balusters.

Bay The portion of a facade between columns or piers providing regular divisions and usually marked by windows.

Bay window A projecting window that forms an extension to the floor space of the internal rooms; usually extends to the ground level.

Belt course A horizontal band usually marking the floor levels on the exterior facade of a building.

Bond A term used to describe the various patterns in which brick (or stone) is laid, such as "common bond' or "Flemish bond."

Bracket A projecting element of wood, stone or metal which spans between horizontal and vertical surfaces (eaves, shelves, overhangs) as decorative support.

Bungalow Common house form of the early twentieth century distinguished by horizontal emphasis, wide eaves, large porches and multi-light doors and windows.

Capital The head of a column or pilaster.

Casement window A window with one or two sashes which are hinged at the sides and usually open outward.

Column A circular or square vertical structural member.

Common bond A brickwork pattern where most courses are laid flat, with the long "stretcher" edge exposed, but every fifth to eighth course is laid perpendicularly with the small "header" end exposes, to structurally tie the wall together.

Corbel In masonry, a projection, or one of a series of projections, each stepped progressively farther forward with height and articulating a cornice or supporting an overhanging member.

Cornice The uppermost, projecting part of an entablature, or feature resembling it. Any projecting ornamental molding along the top of a wall, building, etc.

Dentils A row of small tooth-like blocks in a classical cornice.

Double-hung window A window with two sashes, one sliding vertically over the other.

Eave The edge of a roof that projects beyond the face of a wall.

Elevation Any of the external faces of a building.

Ell The rear wing of a house, generally one room wide and running perpendicular to the principal building.

Engaged column A round column attached to a wall.

Facade The face or front elevation of a building.

Fanlight A semi-circular window usually over a door with radiating muntins suggesting a fan.

Fascia A projecting flat horizontal member or molding; forms the trim of a flat roof or a pitched roof; also part of a classical entablature.

Fenestration The arrangement of windows on a building.

Flashing Thin metal sheets used to prevent moisture infiltration at joints of roof planes and between the roof and vertical surfaces.

Flat arch An arch whose wedge-shaped stones or bricks are set in a straight line; also called a jack arch.

Fluting Shallow, concave grooves running vertically on the shaft of a column, pilaster, or other surface.

Foundation The lowest exposed portion of the building wall, which supports the structure above.

Frieze The middle portion of a classical cornice; also applied decorative elements on an entablature or parapet wall.

Gable The triangular section of a wall to carry a pitched roof.

Gable roof A pitched roof with one downward slope on either side of a central, horizontal ridge.

Hipped roof A roof with uniform slopes on all sides.

Lattice An openwork grill of interlacing wood strips used as screening.

Lintel The horizontal top member of a window, door, or other opening.

Masonry Exterior wall construction of brick, stone or adobe laid up in small units.

Massing The three-dimensional form of a building.

Mortar A mixture of sand, lime, cement, and water used as a binding agent in masonry construction.

Mullion A heavy vertical divider between windows or doors.

Multi-light window A window sash composed of more than one pane of glass.

Muntin A secondary framing member to divide and hold the panes of glass in multi-light window or glazed door.

Panelled door A door composed of solid panels (either raised or recessed) held within a framework of rails and stiles.

Parapet A low horizontal wall at the edge of a roof.

Pediment A triangular crowning element forming the gable of a roof; any similar triangular element used over windows, doors, etc.

Pier A vertical structural element, square or rectangular in cross-section.

Pilaster A square pillar attached, but projecting from a wall, resembling a classical column.

Pitch The degree of the slope of a roof.

Portico A roofed space, open or partly enclosed, forming the entrance and centerpiece of the facade of a building, often with columns and a pediment.

Portland cement A strong, inflexible hydraulic cement used to bind mortar. Mortar or patching materials with a high Portland cement content should not be used on old buildings. The Portland cement is harder than the masonry, thereby causing serious damage over annual freeze-thaw cycles.)

Preservation The act of maintaining the form and character of a building as it presently exists. Preservation stops deterioration and stabilizes the structure.

Reconstruction The accurate recreation of a vanished, or irreplaceably damaged structure, or part thereof; the new construction recreates the building's exact form and detail as they appeared at some point in history.

Rehabilitation The act of returning a building to usable condition through repair, alteration, and/or preservation of its features.

Restoration The process of accurately taking a building's appearance back to a specific period of time by removing later work and by replacing missing earlier features to match the original.

Ridge The top horizontal member of a roof where the sloping surfaces meet.

Sash The moveable framework containing the glass in a window.

Segmental arch An arch whose profile or radius is less than a semicircle.

Semi-circular arch An arch whose profile or radius is a half-circle the diameter of which equals the opening width.

Sheathing An exterior covering of boards of other surface applied to the frame of the structure. (see Siding)

Shed roof A gently-pitched, almost flat roof with only one slope.

Sidelight A vertical area of fixed glass on either side of a door or window.

Siding The exterior wall covering or sheathing of a structure.

Sill The bottom crosspiece of a window frame.

Stabilization The essential maintenance of a deteriorated building as it exists at present, establishing structural stability and a weather-resistant enclosure.

Surround An encircling border or decorative frame, usually at windows or doors.

Transom A horizontal opening (or bar) over a door or window. (see Overlight)

Trim The decorative framing of openings and other features on a facade.

Water table A projecting horizontal ledge, intended to prevent water from running down the face of a wall's lower section.

Weatherboard Wood siding consisting of overlapping boards usually thicker at one edge than the other.

APPENDIX D - QUALIFICATIONS OF PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

PHILIP J.M. THOMASON
PRINCIPAL/THOMASON AND ASSOCIATES

EXPERIENCE

1982 - 1996 Historic Preservation Consultant - Thomason and Associates, Nashville, Tennessee

Military Installation Cultural Resource Consultant

Responsible for the analysis and evaluation of cultural resources at fifteen military bases. Evaluation includes the preparation of preservation plans, National Register nominations, and Programmatic Agreements. Consulting services provided to the US Navy at Memphis NAS and Corpus Christi NAS; US Air Force at Randolph AFB, Scott AFB, and Warner Robins AFB; and US Army at Fort Benning and Fort McPherson.

Tax Certification Consultant

Provided assistance, research and consultation necessary for projects utilizing the 20% Investment Tax Credit. This included involvement in the certification of fifty historic projects in Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina and North Carolina.

Historic Preservation Plans, Ordinances and Design Review Guidelines

Authored plans, ordinances and design review guidelines for 20 communities in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri and South Carolina.

National Register Nominations

Author of National Register Nominations including Multiple Resource Area nominations for Hardin, Hopkins, and Pulaski Counties, Kentucky; Eastside MRA, Covington, Kentucky; Williamson County, Tennessee; Gaffney, South Carolina; Grenada Mississippi; and Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Over forty district and individual nominations have also been prepared resulting in over 8,000 structures placed on the National Register.

Cultural Resource Surveys

Directed surveys of historic structures in the Southeast and Midwest in districts, cities and counties. Areas surveyed include Hopkins County, Kentucky; Bardstown, Kentucky; Grenada, Mississippi; Grundy County, Tennessee; Bonne Terre, Missouri; and Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. Properties surveyed total over 20,000 structures.

Historic Structure Reports

Authored or co-authored historic structure reports recommending proper restoration techniques. Properties include the Benham Theatre, Benham, Kentucky; Christian County Courthouse, Hopkinsville, Kentucky; Sapphire Inn, Sapphire Valley, North Carolina.

Historic Survey Publications

Responsible for writing, research and layout for historic survey publications. These include survey publications for Hardin and Pulaski Counties, Kentucky; McCormick, Greenville and Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Section 106 Review and Mitigation

Conducted research and report writing for Section 106 mitigation including the Burkville Plantation Historic District, Lowdes County, Alabama, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Kentucky River Survey and Analysis for the Tennessee Valley Authority; Memphis I-40/240 Interchange and Route 840 for the Tennessee Department of Transportation.

1980-1982, Preservation Planner - Building Conservation Technology, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee.

Projects included:

Historian, Columbia Reservoir Historic Resources Survey;
Author, Murfreesboro, Tennessee--Plan for Revitalization;
Historian/Principle Author, Rugby Master Plan for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

MEMBERSHIP

Board of Directors, Preservation Action, 1991-1995
Board of Directors, Tennessee Heritage Alliance, 1983-1993.
Board of Directors, Historic Nashville, Inc. 1982-1987/1992-1993.
National Trust for Historic Preservation

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Arts - Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, 1975
Master of Arts - History, Emphasis on Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, 1981

AWARDS

First Award - Urban Planning and Design for contributions to the Rugby Master Plan. Awarded by Progressive Architecture, 1986.
Certificate of Merit - Historic Nashville Inc., 1986.
Certificate of Merit - Tennessee Historical Commission, 1988, 1990.

David C. Jones
Garrow & Associates, Inc.

Education

B.A., Anthropology (Biology Minor), University of North Carolina at Wilmington - 1984
M.A., Physical Anthropology, University of Tennessee at Knoxville - 1989
Certificate of Completion, Forensic Anthropology Short Course, Mercyhurst College, Erie, Pennsylvania - May 1994

Areas of Specialization

Physical Anthropology, Prehistoric Archaeology of the Southeastern United States, Plantation Archaeology, African American Archaeology, Cultural Resource Management

Professional Experience

1994–1996	Physical Anthropologist/Archaeologist, Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta. Responsible primarily for directing projects under the Georgia *Abandoned Cemeteries and Burial Grounds Act* (§36-72), including proposal development, report preparation, directing field and laboratory research and analysis.
1990–1994	Archaeologist, Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta. Staff member at Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina, branch office. Responsible for all aspects of project management, including proposal development, directing field and laboratory research, analysis, report preparation, and coordination with clients and review agencies. Served as Field Director/Principal Investigator on approximately 40 projects over three years, mainly in the South Carolina coastal region, including Data Recovery, Testing, and Survey.
1989	Field Assistant, Brockington and Associates, Inc., Atlanta. Assisted Field Director in Data Recovery, Testing, and Survey projects.
1989	Field Assistant, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Raleigh. Excavation of ossuary (30 individuals), Knotts Island, North Carolina, and at Currituck County, North Carolina (five individuals).
1988–1989	Field Director, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina. Pomeiooc Project, an archaeological Data Recovery at the possible Pomeiooc Village Site (31HY43) and Survey of portions of Hyde County. Supervised field excavations of 50+ volunteer crew members.
1988	Field Director, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina. Excavation of ossuary (30 individuals) at Ellis Ossuary Site (44SN65), South Hampton County, Virginia.
1988	Principal Investigator, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina. Analysis of skeletal remains recovered from Ellis Ossuary Site.

1988 Field Director, Tidewater Atlantic Research, Washington, North Carolina.
Survey and Testing of 850 acre development tract, Chocowinity, North Carolina.

1988 Field Technician, University of North Carolina at Wilmington.
Three Survey and Testing projects in coastal North Carolina.

1987–1988 Research Assistant, McClung Museum, University of Tennessee at Knoxville.
Inventory and skeletal analysis of approximately 5,000 burials recovered during WPA excavations.

1987 Field Technician, GAI, Inc., Monroeville, Pennsylvania.
Relocation of approximately 800 historic burials in road right-of-way.

1985 Field Technician, Garrow & Associates, Inc., Atlanta.
Excavation of historic site, Oxen Hill, Maryland.

1983 Field Technician, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina.
Excavation of Ossuary (50 individuals) at 31CK9, Currituck County, North Carolina.

1983–1985 Student Assistant, University of North Carolina at Wilmington.
Participated in approximately 20 Survey, Testing, and Data Recovery projects in coastal North Carolina.

1983–1985 Student Laboratory Internship, University of North Carolina at Wilmington.
Assisted in the coordination and operation of laboratory projects.

Reports, Publications, and Papers

1986 Cultural Analysis of House Patterns from Late Woodland Sites in Coastal North Carolina. Presented at the Southern Anthropological Society Meeting, Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina. Senior author with Emily Freeman.

1988 Archaeological Survey and Testing of a 30 acre Tract in Blounts Creek, North Carolina. Ms. on File, Division of Archives and History, Archaeology Branch, Raleigh, North Carolina. Second author with Thomas C. Loftfield.

1989 Prehistoric Subsistence Patterns along the North Carolina Coast: Nutritional Status as Measured by Cortical Bone Area. Master's Thesis submitted to the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

1989 Osteological Analysis of Human Remains from the Ellis Ossuary Site (44SN65), Southhampton County, Virginia. Ms. on file, Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, Richmond, Virginia.

1990 Archaeological Investigations along the Proposed Albemarle NE Connector, Albemarle, Stanly County, North Carolina. Prepared for C.R.S. Sirrine, Raleigh, North Carolina.

1990 Archaeological Investigations along the Greensboro/High Point Road and Jamestown By-Pass. Prepared for Wilbur Smith Associates, Raleigh.

1990 Archaeological Testing at the Oak Island Coast Guard Station, Brunswick County, North Carolina. Prepared for Synthesis Architects Planners, Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina. Senior Author with Christopher T. Espenshade.

1990 Investigation of a Slave Row at Spanish Wells Plantation: Archaeological Data Recovery at 38BU869, Spanish Pointe, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Prepared for Spanish Pointe Development Company. Senior author with Marion D. Roberts, Christopher T. Espenshade, and Eric C. Poplin.

1990 An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the 35 Acre Coast Guard Housing Tract, Bayamon, Puerto Rico. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District. Second author with Christopher T. Espenshade and Antonio Ramos y Ramirez.

1991 Cultural Resources Site Evaluation of Five Historic Sites on the Wambaw Ranger District, Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina. Prepared for the USDA, National Forest Service. Senior author with Eric C. Poplin.

1991 Archaeological Survey of the Mackeys Ferry Landing Tract, Washington County, North Carolina. Prepared for Southfork Timberlands, Inc., Plymouth, North Carolina.

1991 Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Electrical Substation near Hardeeville, Jasper County, South Carolina. Prepared for Palmetto Electric Cooperative, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Senior author with Eric C. Poplin.

1991 Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Bon Secour-St. Francis Xavier Hospital, Essex Farms Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for Bon Secour-St. Francis Xavier Hospital, Charleston South Carolina. Senior author with Eric C. Poplin.

1991 Cultural Resources Survey for Construction Projects on Fort Bragg Military Reservation and Pope Air Force Base. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District and Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Inc., Baton Rouge. Senior author with Eric C. Poplin.

1991 Archaeological Survey and Testing of a 23 Acre Tract in the Archdale Subdivision, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Prepared for Tamsberg Properties, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina.

1991 Archaeological Survey of the Andell Tract, Seabrook Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for East Seabrook Limited Partnership, Charleston County, South Carolina. Senior author with Ashley A. Chapman.

1992 Intensive Sample Survey of Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District. Second author with Eric C. Poplin, Joel D. Gunn, and Christopher T. Espenshade.

1992 Archaeological Survey and Historic Properties Management Plan for Philpott Lake Project, Roanoke River Basin, Virginia. Prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District. Senior author with Eric C. Poplin.

1992 An Archaeological Survey of the Myrtle Beach Farms Tract, Horry County, South Carolina. Prepared for Burroughs and Chapin, Inc., Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. Senior author with Eric C. Poplin.

1992 Archaeological Survey of the 30 Acre Westvaco Shopping Center Tract, Dorchester County, South Carolina. Prepared for Trico Engineering and Surveying, Inc., Summerville, South Carolina.

1992 Cultural Resources Survey of 1,866 Acres and 7.1 Miles of Road R-O-W, Sumter National Forest, South Carolina. Prepared for USDA Forest Service.

1992 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Portion of Palmetto Bay Road, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Prepared for Thomas and Hutton Engineering, Savannah, Georgia. Senior author with Ashley Chapman and Eric C. Poplin.

1992 Archaeological Investigations at the Buck Hall Site (38CH644), Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina. Prepared for USDA Forest Service, Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina. Second author with Eric C. Poplin and Christopher T. Espenshade.

1992 Archaeological Survey of Bailey Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. Prepared for Sabine and Waters, Inc., Summerville, South Carolina. Senior author with Jeffrey W. Gardner.

1992 Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Currituck Landing Tract, Currituck County, North Carolina. Prepared for Backwater Associates, Inc., Rocky Mount, North Carolina.

1992 A Cultural Resources Survey of Two Proposed 230 KV Transmission Lines from Cope to Canadys and from Cope to Orangeburg, South Carolina. Prepared for South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, Columbia, South Carolina. Second author with Linda Kennedy and Eric C. Poplin.

1992 Archaeological Survey of a Proposed 20 Acre Development Tract, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Prepared for the Habit Development Corporation.

1993 An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of a Lake Marion Transmission Line Right-of-Way, Berkeley and Clarendon Counties, South Carolina. Prepared for Newkirk Environmental Consultants, Inc., Charleston, South Carolina. Senior author with Eric C. Poplin and Ralph Bailey.

1993 A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a 90 Acre Tract at Orange Hill Plantation, Johns Island, South Carolina. Prepared for Jon Guerry Taylor, P.E., Inc., Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

1994 Cultural Resources Survey of the Charleston Naval Weapons Station, Berkeley County, South Carolina. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah District. With Paul E. Brockington, M. Virginia Markham, and C. S. Butler.

1994 An Archaeological, Genealogical, and Forensic Study of the Martin Cemetery, Douglas County, Georgia. With Patrick H. Garrow and Jeffrey L. Holland.

1994 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Conducted on the approximately 2,025 Acres at the Naval Training Center, Orlando, Orange County, Florida. Ms. on file, Orlando Naval Training Center, Orlando, Florida.

1995 Disinterment of the Cloud Family Cemetery, Buford, Georgia. Ms. on file, City of Buford, Georgia.

1995 Phase II Testing of Site 9RO97, Rockdale, County, Georgia. Ms. on file, County of Rockdale, Georgia.

1995 Oglethorpe Median, Archaeological Testing of Site 9CH795, Savannah, Georgia. Ms. on file, Garrow & Associates, Inc, Atlanta, Georgia. With Daniel Elliott.

Christopher T. Espenshade
Garrow & Associates, Inc.

EDUCATION

B.A., Anthropology, Wake Forest University - 1979
M.A., Anthropology, University of Florida - 1983

AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION

Ceramic Technology, Antebellum Archaeology, Civil War sites.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS, OFFICES, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Certified, Society of Professional Archaeologists
Member of the Society for American Archaeology
Member of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference

FIELD SCHOOL

Wake Forest University Field School at the Pettit Site, a Pueblo-III ruin, Ramah, New Mexico; July 6 to August 16, 1976; under Dr. J. Ned Woodall.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1995–Present	Atlanta Branch Manager/Senior Archaeologist, Garrow & Associates, Inc.
1987–1995	Atlanta Branch Chief Archaeologist, Brockington and Associates, Inc.
1984–1987	Archaeologist, Garrow & Associates, Inc.

PROJECTS CONDUCTED

Selected Archaeological Survey Projects

1994 Principal Investigator, Backhoe Survey, Turpentine Run, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville.

1994 Principal Investigator, Antebellum Site Survey, Parris Island Marine Recruit Depot, for Gulf Engineers and Consultants, U.S. Marines, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah.

1993 Principal Investigator, Survey of 4,107 Acres, Thompson-Towns Tract, for Gulf Engineers and Consultants and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah.

1993 Principal Investigator, Survey of 25,794 Acres, Strom Thurmond Reservoir, for Gulf Engineers and Consultants and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah.

1992 Principal Investigator, Survey of 2 Disposal Tracts and a Debris Basin, Río Cagüitas, Puerto Rico, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville.

1992 Principal Investigator, Survey of Airport Expansion Areas, Greenville-Spartanburg Airport.

1992 Principal Investigator, Phase I Survey of the Folly Island Coast Guard Station, for Gulf Engineers and Consultants and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Savannah.

1992 Principal Investigator, Survey and Site Testing, Río de la Plata Flood Control Project, for Gulf Engineers and Consultants and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville.

1992 Principal Investigator, Survey, Bamberg-Sycamore Transmission Line, for Santee-Cooper Electric.

1991 Principal Investigator, Survey of the Florence County Natural Gas Pipeline, for South Carolina Pipeline Corporation.

1991 Principal Investigator, Survey of Macon Levee Widening, for Gulf Engineers and Consultants, Inc.

1991 Principal Investigator, Survey of the 20 Acre Commuter Terminal Tract, Hilton Head (South Carolina), for Wilbur Smith Associates.

1991 Principal Investigator, Survey and Testing of the 28 Acre Palmetto Headlands Phase V Tract, Hilton Head (South Carolina), for Greenwood Development Corporation.

1991 Principal Investigator, Survey of the 13 Mile Nantahala (North Carolina) Transmission Line Corridor, for Duke Power Company.

1991 Principal Investigator, Survey of the Orange County (New York) Jail Tract, for County of Orange.

1990 Principal Investigator, Survey and testing of the Proposed Devil's Fork State (South Carolina) Park, for Duke Power Company.

1990 Principal Investigator, Survey of 1200 Acres, Francis Marion Forest.

1990 Principal Investigator, Intensive Survey of the 35 Acre Bayamon Tract, Puerto Rico, for the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville.

1990 Principal Investigator, Survey and testing of the Drayton Hall Tract, Charleston County (South Carolina), for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

1990 Principal Investigator, Architectural, Historical, and Archaeological Context Compilation for the Calhoun Falls Tracts, South Carolina, for the Savannah Valley Authority.

1990 Principal Investigator, Survey of Several AT&T Optic Fiber Facilities and Lines, Piedmont Georgia.

1989 Principal Investigator, Archaeological Survey and HABS Documentation, Oak Island, North Carolina, Coast Guard Station.

1989 Principal Investigator, Oconee-McGuire to Jocassee Transmission Corridors Survey, Pickens County, South Carolina.

1989 Principal Investigator, Survey of the 760 Acre Lowesville (North Carolina) Combustion Turbine Tract, for Duke Power Company.

1989 Principal Investigator, Oak Grove Survey, Charleston County, South Carolina.

1989 Principal Investigator, Terrapin Island Survey, Charleston County, South Carolina.

1989 Principal Investigator, 770 Acre Palmetto Headlands Survey and Testing, Hilton Head, South Carolina.

1989 Principal Investigator, 517 Acre Brickyard Plantation Survey, Charleston County, South Carolina.

1989 Principal Investigator, Resource Inventory II, SCS/DOE Experiment Project, Plant Yates, Coweta County, Georgia.

1988 Principal Investigator, Baker Creek State Park Road Survey, McCormick County, South Carolina.

1988 Project Archaeologist, Survey of the Jocassee-Tuckaseegee Corridor, North Carolina-South Carolina Mountains, for Duke Power Company.

1988 Principal Investigator, Survey of A-1 Recreation Area, for Georgia Power Company.

[BEFORE 1988]

Served as Principal Investigator, Project Archaeologist, or Crew Member on numerous projects before 1988. This experience includes:

Principal Investigator, Survey of C-5 Recreation Area, for Georgia Power Company.

Principal Investigator, Survey of Dewees Island, for Newkirk Environmental Consultants.

Project Archaeologist, Survey and Testing of the Proposed Little River Neck Golf Course, South Carolina.

Principal Investigator, Survey of the Proposed Prestwicke Development, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.

Project Archaeologist, Survey of Proposed Coley Creek Facility, North Carolina /South Carolina Mountains, for Duke Power Company.

Principal Investigator, Survey of 302 Acre Proposed Reservoir, Henry County, Georgia, for Clayton County.

Principal Investigator, Survey of 160 Acre Palmetto Fort Tract, for Newkirk Environmental.

Project Archaeologist, Survey of 2,000 Acre Arcadia Tract, Coastal South Carolina, for North Inlet Corp.

Project Archaeologist, Survey of the Vogtle-South Carolina Transmission Line, for Georgia Power Company.

Principal Investigator, Survey of the Canton Cherokee County Business and Industrial Park (Georgia).

Field Assistant on the Laona-Goodman (Wisconsin) Pipeline Project for American Natural Resources.

Survey Chief on Surface Survey for the U.S. Air Force MX Missile Project (Nevada), with Gilbert-Commonwealth Associates, Inc., and Basin Research Associates.

Crew, survey work for the Greater Alamance Creek (North Carolina) Project, with Wake Forest.

Crew, survey and excavation for the Shenandoah National Park Cultural Resource Survey, with the University of Virginia.

Crew, survey work on the Varina Farms (Virginia) Project, for Virginia Commonwealth University.

Selected Testing and Data Recovery Projects

1994 Principal Investigator, Data Recovery Excavations at 9Bl69, a Stratified Archaic and Woodland Site, for Georgia Power Company.

1993 Principal Investigator, Data Recovery Excavations at the 38BU791 Slave Row Site, Spring Island, South Carolina, for Spring Island Plantation.

1993 Principal Investigator, Data Recovery Excavations at the Colleton River Slave Row, 38BU647, for Colleton River Plantation.

1993 Principal Investigator, Test Excavations at the Neitzel Site, 16AV48, for the Tunica-Biloxi Indians of Louisiana.

1993 Principal Investigator, Mapping of a Sea Island African American Cemetery, Colleton River, South Carolina, for Colleton River Plantation.

1992 Principal Investigator, Data Recovery Excavations at 9Ri174, for the Georgia Department of Transportation.

1992 Principal Investigator, Data Recovery Excavations at 38BU880, for Indigo Run Plantation.

1992 Principal Investigator, Testing of Seven Sites at the Cope Power Generating Plant Tract, for South Carolina E&G.

1992 Principal Investigator, Testing of the Overseer Locus, Site 38BU1, for Spring Island Company.

1992 Principal Investigator, Data Recovery Excavations at 9Rh18, for the Georgia Department of Transportation.

1992 Principal Investigator, Data Recovery Excavations at 38BU832, for Asset Management Associates.

1992 Principal Investigator, Data Recovery Excavations at Site 38BU2, for Spring Island Plantation.

1992 Principal Investigator, Testing of Site 38BU880, for Indigo Run Plantation.

1992 Principal Investigator, Data Recovery at 38BU165, for Melrose Plantation.

1991 Principal Investigator, Testing of 1RU153, a Historic Creek Homestead, for Fort Benning.

1991 Co-Principal Investigator, Data Recovery at the Buck Hall Site, Francis Marion National Forest (South Carolina), for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-Forest Service.

1991 Principal Investigator, Testing of Five Sites (Prehistoric IX) in Francis Marion National Forest (South Carolina), for the USDA-Forest Service.

1991 Principal Investigator, Testing of Five Sites (Cordesville), Francis Marion National Forest (South Carolina), for the USDA-Forest Service.

1990 Field Director, Evaluation of Historic Sites at Falls Lake (North Carolina), for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington.

1990 Principal Investigator, Data Recovery at Four Wilmington Midden Sites, for Colleton River Plantation (Beaufort County, South Carolina).

1990 Principal Investigator, Limited Data Recovery and Large Scale Survey, MCB Camp Lejeune, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington.

1990 Principal Investigator, Testing of Six Sites in Francis Marion National Forest.

1990 Principal Investigator, Data Recovery at 38BU966, for Greenwood Development Corp.

1990 Principal Investigator, Data Recovery at Spanish Wells Slave Row, for Spanish Pointe Development.

1990 Principal Investigator, Survey and Testing of the Drayton Hall Tract, for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

1990 Principal Investigator, Archaeological Evaluation at Oak Island (North Carolina) Coast Guard Station.

1990 Principal Investigator, Evaluation of Three Sites in the Witherbee District, Francis Marion Forest, for the USDA Forest Service.

1990 Principal Investigator, Testing in the New Bern Historic District, for Peterson Architects.

1989 Principal Investigator, Archaeological Evaluation of 12 Sites, MCB Camp Lejeune NC, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington.

1989 Principal Investigator, Data Recovery Excavations at Camp Baird, Mitchellville, and 38BU967, Hilton Head, South Carolina.

1989 Principal Investigator, Testing of Four Sites in Francis Marion National Forest, South Carolina, for the USDA Forest Service.

1989 Principal Investigator, Archaeological Testing of the Dorn Mill NRHP Site, for the McCormick Business League.

1988 Principal Investigator, Documentation of Young's Mill, Troup County, Georgia, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile.

1988 Principal Investigator, Site Specific Survey and Evaluation of Four Sites at MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington.

1988 Project Archaeologist, Data Recovery at Minim Island, South Carolina, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston.

[BEFORE 1988]

Served as Principal Investigator, Project Archaeologist, or Field Director on numerous projects before 1988. These projects included:

Field Director on the data recovery controlled stripping of two sites, for ANR Pipeline, Inc., northeastern Louisiana.

Field Director on the testing of seven prehistoric sites, for ANR Pipeline, Inc., Northeastern Louisiana.

Principal Investigator on the controlled stripping of Area II, 8Da411, Dade County Florida, for Capeletti Bros., Inc.

Field Director on the data recovery excavations of an early Ostionoid village site, Cerrillos River, Puerto Rico, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Principal Investigator on the archaeological survey of six sites in the Voice of America Radio Relay Station Tract, Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico, for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Project Archaeologist for preliminary survey and testing at the Oxon Hill Site, Maryland, for the PortAmerica Development.

Project Archaeologist on the survey and testing of the Honey Hill Archaeological Zone, Dade County, Florida, for the Miami Dolphins.

Field Director on the testing of Ri 4 and Ri 3, Richmond County, Georgia, for the Vogtle-Goshen Transmission Line (Georgia Power).

Field Director on the testing of GP-LI-01, Liberty County, Georgia, for the Thalman-Liberty- Bryant Transmission Line (Georgia Power).

Crew, excavation on a stratified terrace site, for the B. Everett Jordan Reservoir (North Carolina) Project. Gilbert-Commonwealth Associates, Inc.

Field Assistant and Osteologist on the excavation of a Miller III burial site, for the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Project, with the University of Southern Mississippi.

Crew, survey and salvage excavation for the Illinois Department of Transportation, with Western Illinois University.

Selected Laboratory Experience

1994 Instructor, symposium on the analysis of prehistoric pottery, presented to the staff of the Museum of the Tunica, Tunica-Biloxi Indians of Louisiana.

1993 Ceramicist, data recovery excavations at the Colleton River (38BU647) and Spring Island (38BU791) slave rows, South Carolina.

1992 Ceramicist, data recovery at the Thom's Creek and Deptford Middens, 38BU2, Spring Island, for Spring Island Plantation.

1991 Ceramicist, Buck Hall (South Carolina) Data Recovery, for the USDA-Forest Service.

1988 Ceramicist, the Minim Island (South Carolina) Data Recovery for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston.

1986 Ceramicist, PO-21 (Puerto Rico) Data Recovery Project for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville.

1986 Ceramicist, Sumter (38SU83) Project, for the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation.

1982-1983 Ceramicist, Jacksonville (Florida) Electrical Authority Mitigation Project, with the University of West Florida.

1981-1982 Ceramicist, Kings Bay Navy Base (Georgia) Mitigation Project, with the University of Florida.

Publications and Papers

1995 Book Review: Fort Center. *Historical Archaeology* (in press).

1995 An Early Ostionoid Vessel Assemblage from Site PO21, Cerrillos Valley, Puerto Rico. Paper presented at the 60th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

1994 With John Foss and Linda Kennedy. Furman Shoals in Prehistory: Archaeological Data Recovery at Site 9Bl69, Lake Sinclair Project, Baldwin County, Georgia.

1994 Antebellum Lifeways on Parris Island, South Carolina. Lecture presented at the Autumn 1994 Meeting of the Beaufort County Historical Society, Beaufort, South Carolina.

1994 With C. Scott Butler. Cultural Resources Survey of Segment B, Turpentine Run, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands.

1994 With T. Pluckham, M. Roberts, D. C. Jones, and E. C. Poplin. Cultural Resources Survey and Testing of the Georgia Pacific (Thompson-Towns) Tract, Screven County, Georgia.

1994 What is a Shell Midden? Paper presented at the 1994 Conference of Woodland Shell Midden Archaeology, Georgetown, South Carolina.

1993 With Elsie Eubanks and Marian D. Roberts. Data Recovery Excavations at the Bonny Shore Slave Row, 38BU791, Spring Island, South Carolina.

1993 With B. G. Southerlin and Marian D. Roberts. Intensive Cultural Resources Survey, 22,003 Acres of FY94 Timber Harvest Tracts, Strom Thurmond Lake, Georgia and South Carolina.

1993 With Marian Roberts and C. Scott Butler. Intensive Archaeological Evaluation and Historical Research, Site 16AV48, Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana.

1993 Cultural Resources Survey of Two Disposal Tracts and a Debris Basin, Río de Cagüitas, Caguas, Puerto Rico.

1992 With N. Ramirez Talavera, E. Schlafer-Román, and C. S. Butler. Archaeological and Architectural Evaluation of Five Sites and Archaeological Survey of the Río de la Plata Flood Control Project, Puerto Rico.

1992 With C. Scott Butler, Ashley A. Chapman, and James B. Legg. Phase I Cultural Resource Survey, the U.S. Coast Guard Facility on Folly Island, Charleston County, South Carolina.

1992 With Paul E. Brockington, Jr., and Ashley A. Chapman. Archaeological Testing of Site 38BU880, River Club Tract, Indigo Run Development, Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina.

1992 With A. A. Chapman, B. G. Southerlin, C. M. Huddleston, M. D. Roberts, J. W. Gardner, D. Diener, and C. Scott Butler. Historical and Archaeological Investigations in Support of a Proposed Historic Properties Management Plan for John H. Kerr Dam and Reservoir near Boydton, Virginia.

1992 With John O'Donnell. Archaeological Survey of the Bethea Tract, Hilton Head Island, Beaufort County, South Carolina.

1992 With Marian D. Roberts. Archaeological Assessment of 1RU135, a Nineteenth Century Creek Site, Uchee Creek Recreation Area, Fort Benning, Alabama.

1992 With Ashley A. Chapman and C. Scott Butler. Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Sycamore-Bamberg Electric Transmission Line, Bamberg and Allendale Counties, South Carolina.

1992 With Ashley A. Chapman. Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Florence County Natural Gas Pipeline, South Carolina.

1991 An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the 5.1 Mile Macon Levee Right-of-Way, Bibb County, Georgia.

1991 With Rick R. Richardson. Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 38BK1132, 38BK1138, 38BK1159, 38BK1162, and 38CH1051, Francis Marion National Forest.

1991 With Jeffrey W. Gardner. Archaeological Evaluation of 38BK1194, 38BK1199, 38BK1206, 38BK1209, 38BK1215, and Survey of the Tuxberry Tract, Witherbee District, Francis Marion National Forest, Berkeley County, South Carolina.

1991 With Linda Kennedy. Data Recovery Investigations of Four Wilmington Phase Sites, Beaufort County, South Carolina: A Study in Middle Woodland Subsistence Strategies.

1991 With Linda K. Allan. Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 38CH576, 38CH577, 38CH579, 38CH583, and 38CH584, Francis Marion National Forest, Charleston County, South Carolina.

1991 With Ramona Grunden. An Archaeological Survey of the 29 Acre Palmetto Headlands Phase V Tract, Beaufort County, South Carolina.

1991 With James B. Legg and Lynne M. Snyder. Camp Baird: Archaeological and Historical Investigations of the Autumn 1864 Camp of the 32nd U.S. Colored Infantry, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

1991 With Joel Gunn, Eric Poplin. Intensive Sample Survey of Areas of Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina.

1991 With L. E. Abbott, Jr., C. S. Butler, A. A. Chapman, J. W. Gardner, M. D. Roberts, and M. T. Wilkerson. Inspection, Evaluation, and Testing of Historic Sites Located at Falls Lake, Wake, Durham, and Granville Counties, North Carolina.

1991 With C. Scott Butler. Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Proposed Devil's Fork State Park, Lake Jocassee, Oconee County, South Carolina.

1990 With J. W. Gardner, R. L. Mitchell, B. G. Southerlin, and M. D. Roberts. Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Lowesville Tract, Lincoln County, North Carolina.

1990 With Linda K. Allan. Archaeological Survey of Selected Portions of the Francis Marion National Forest, Berkeley County, South Carolina.

1990 With Ramona Grunden. Contraband, Refugee, Freedman: Archaeological and Historical Investigations of the Western Fringe of Mitchellville, Hilton Head, South Carolina.

1990 With Antonio Ramos y Ramirez and David C. Jones. An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the 35 Acre U.S. Coast Guard Housing Tract, Bayamon, Puerto Rico.

1990 With Marian D. Roberts. Archaeological and Historical Overview of the Drayton Hall Tract.

1990 Archaeological and Historical Context Study: The Calhoun Falls Tracts, Lake Russell Vicinity, South Carolina and Georgia.

1990 With David C. Jones. Archaeological Testing at the Oak Island Coast Guard Station, Brunswick County, North Carolina, 31BW555.

1990 The Early Woodland Ceramics from the Minim Island Site (38GE46), Georgetown County, South Carolina. Paper presented at the 16th Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia.

1989 Archaeological Survey of the Oconee-McGuire to Jocassee Transmission Corridors, Pickens County, South Carolina.

1989 Archaeological Survey of Terrapin Island, Charleston County, South Carolina.

1989 Archaeological Survey of the Oak Grove Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.

1989 Archaeological Evaluation of 38CH146, 38CH426, 38CH1047, and 38CH1048, Francis Marion Forest, Charleston County, South Carolina.

1989 Archaeological Evaluation of the Dorn Mill National Register Site, McCormick, South Carolina.

1989 With Ramona Grunden. Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Palmetto Headlands Tract, Hilton Head Island, South Carolina.

1989 With Ramona Grunden. Archaeological Survey of the Brickyard Plantation Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.

1989 With Jeffrey W. Gardner. The Meal Tastes Sweeter: Documentation of Young's Grist and Saw Mills, West Point Lake, Troup County, Georgia.

1989 With Jeffrey Gardner and Marian Roberts. CRM: Resource Inventory II: SCS/DOE Experiment Project, Plant Yates, Coweta County, Georgia.

1989 With Paul E. Brockington, Jr. (compilers). An Archaeological Study of the Minim Island Site: Early Woodland Dynamics in Coastal South Carolina.

1988 An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed 329/43 Connector, McCormick County, South Carolina.

1988 Site Specific Survey of 31ON308, 31ON309, 31ON386, and 31ON391, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

1988 With B. G. Southerlin, and Ruthanne Mitchell. Archaeological Survey of the North Carolina Portion of the Jocassee to Tuckaseegee Transmission Corridor, Transylvania and Jackson Counties, North Carolina.

1988 With B. G. Southerlin. Archaeological Survey of Parker Island, Charleston County, South Carolina.

1988 With James B. Legg and Paul E. Brockington, Jr. Historical Background for Georgia Pacific's Wando Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.

1988 With B. G. Southerlin. Limited Data Recovery Excavations at 16MO103 and 16MO60, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana.

1988 With B. G. Southerlin, and Ruthanne Mitchell. Archaeological Survey of the South Carolina Portion of the Jocassee to Tuckaseegee Transmission Corridor, Pickens and Oconee Counties, South Carolina.

1988 With Ruthanne L. Mitchell. CRM Wallace Dam Project, Greene County, Georgia: Recreation Area A-1, Resource Inventory II: Final Report.

1988 With Ruthanne L. Mitchell and Bobby G. Southerlin. Archaeological Survey and Testing, Coley Creek Project, Oconee County, South Carolina and Transylvania County, North Carolina.

1987 With Ruthanne L. Mitchell. CRM Wallace Dam Project, Greene County, Georgia: Recreation Area C-5, Resource Inventory II: Final Report.

1987 With Paul E. Brockington, Jr., Joseph L. Tippett, and B. G. Southerlin. Archaeological Survey of Dewees Island, Charleston County, South Carolina.

1987 With Ruthanne Mitchell. Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Prestwicke Development, Horry County, South Carolina.

1987 With Paul E. Brockington and Bobby G. Southerlin. Archaeological Reconnaissance of Proposed Borrow Areas in Horry County, South Carolina.

1987 Paul E. Brockington, Linda F. Stine, and Roy S. Stine. Archaeological Survey of the Morgan's Pointe Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.

1987 With Ruthanne L. Mitchell. Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Reservoir, Henry County, Georgia.

1987 Archaeological Survey of the Palmetto Fort Tract, Charleston County, South Carolina.

1987 With Paul Brockington. Archaeological Survey of the Arcadia Tract, Georgetown County, South Carolina.

1987 With Paul Brockington. Archaeological Survey and Testing of the Proposed ANR Pipeline: Ouachita, Morehouse, and Richland Parishes, Louisiana.

1987 With Dennis Blanton and Mary Beth Reed. Archaeological and Historical Investigations of Sligh Pottery: Stoneware Production in a Rural Industrial Complex. 20th Annual Meeting, Society for Historical Archaeology, Savannah, Georgia.

1986 Archaeologically Controlled Stripping of Area II, 8Da411, Honey Hill Archaeological Zone, Dade County, Florida.

1986 Data Recovery Excavations at Site PO-21, Cerrillos River Valley, Puerto Rico.

1986 With Dennis B. Blanton. CRM: Vogtle-Effingham-Thalmann 500 kV Electric Transmission Line, GP-SN-05 Data Recovery.

1986 With Dennis Blanton, David Lorne McWatters, and J. W. Joseph. Site-Specific Archaeological Survey and Additional Reconnaissance of Selected Portions of the Proposed Voice of America Relay Station, Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico.

1986 Climbing on the Macro Band Wagon. Twelfth Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia.

1986 CRM: Vogtle-Effingham-Thalmann 500 kV Electric Transmission Line, GP-SN-13 Data Recovery.

1986 "The Late Formative Stage" and "Ceramic Analysis: Typology and Classification." In *Aboriginal Subsistence and Settlement Archaeology of the Kings Bay Locale*, edited by William H. Adams. University of Florida.

1986 With Dennis B. Blanton and Paul E. Brockington. An Archaeological Study of 38SU83: A Yadkin Phase Site in the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina.

1985 Archaeological Survey of a Portion of the Oxon Hill Site, Oxon Hill, Maryland.

1985 Test Excavations at the Mausoleum, Oxon Hill Manor Site, Oxon Hill, Maryland.

1985 Cultural Resource Management: Resource Inventory I and II: Vogtle South Carolina Transmission Line, Burke County, Georgia.

1985 Preliminary Investigations at the Site of the Addison Family Cemetery, Oxon Hill, Maryland.

1985 With Lisa O'Steen. Archaeological Testing of Two Cultural Properties, GP-SN-03 and GP-SN-05, Screven County, Georgia, within the Proposed Vogtle-Effingham-Thalmann Electric Transmission Line.

1985 Archaeological Survey and Testing in the Honey Hill Archaeological Zone, Dade County, Florida.

1985 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Canton Cherokee County Business and Industrial Park, Etowah River, Georgia.

1985 With Ruthanne Mitchell. Archaeological Testing of Three Cultural Properties, (T) 9 Ri C.P.#3, (T) 9 Ri C.P.#4, and (T) 9 Bur C.P.#29, in Richmond and Burke Counties, Georgia, within the Proposed Vogtle to Goshen Electric Transmission Line.

1984 With Daniel T. Elliott. Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Laona-Goodman Lateral Pipeline in Forest and Marinette Counties, Wisconsin.

1984 With Paul E. Brockington, Jr. Archaeological Testing of GP-LI-01, Liberty County, Georgia.

1984 Aboriginal Household Pottery Production at the Gauthier Site, Florida. 41st Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Pensacola.

1984 With Chung Ho Lee, Irvy Quitmyer, and Robert Johnson. Estuarine Adaptations during the Late Prehistoric Period: Archaeology of Two Shell Midden Sites on the St. Johns River. The University of West Florida.

1983 Savannah Problems and Alachuan Interpretations: Ceramic Evidence from the Northeast Florida Coast. 40th Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Columbia.

1983 *Ceramic Ecology and Aboriginal Household Pottery Production at the Gauthier Site, Florida.* Unpublished Masters Thesis, University of Florida.

1983 Book Review: Archaeological Ceramics. *The Florida Journal of Anthropology* 8(1):54–58.

1982 With Teresia R. Lamb and Robert C. Wilson. Ceramic Technology and the Typing of Undecorated Pottery from Southern Louisiana. 39th Annual Meeting of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Memphis.

1981 The Lack of a Wilmington/Savannah Distinction at Kings Bay, Georgia. *Early Georgia* 9:25–32.

1977 With Charles Troup, Christopher Hays, and Marcie Bergman. An Evaluation of the Cultural Resources of Tracts I, II, and III, Madison and Green Counties, Shenandoah National Park, Virginia. University of Virginia.